BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1814, [NUMBER 1161.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publis them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particular pecified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

FINANCIAL DEPART.

Government Advertisement.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the General Treasury is open for the reception of Cash for Bills on the Collector of Masulipatam, to the extent of Rupees (300,000) three hundred thousand, payable at 30 days sight and at 365 Rupees per 100 Star Pagodas, in such Coins as compose the Balance of the Collector at that Station.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
23D NOVEMBER 1814.

Revenue Department.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, Proposals will be received by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, on the 8th of December 1814, from any Person or Persons willing to become the Purchasers of the Hon'ble Company's White and Black Batty of the present harvest on the Island of Salsette.

Further particulars will be obtained on application to the Collector of Salsette.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM.
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
25TH NOVEMBER 1814.

શરકારી•જાહીર•ખબર•થાએ

એવીપે•પરાંત•છાશટીનુ•ઓનુકા•વર શનુ•પાક•શકેદ•તથા•લાલ•શરકારી• ભાત•ખરીદ•કરીને•લેવા•શાકુ•જેકોઇ• આદમી•રાજી•થઇને•પરપોજલ•આપશે ને•તા• ૮ મી•દીજેમબર•શંને ૧૮૧૪ ને•દારે•રબટ•કુનરીવલ•ગાવરનર•કોશ ળમાં•લેશે *

બીજી•શરવે•જીનાં•છાશટીનાં•કલેક ટર•પાશે•ગીઆથી•માલંમ•થાશે *

તા• ૨૫ નવેમબર•શંને ૧૮૧૪ અંગરેજી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to. Govt. in the Office of Country Correfpondence.

શ્રી

ઇનગ્રજીક્યાણીનચેઇનચેણે

ઐલીયે પ્રાંતભાસ્ટી ઐથીષ ઇં દાચી ઊપજેઇ પન્નષ ઇનગ્રજી ભાત કેગેલીમરુન ઘ્યાપયાષ યે ગ્રેણી મલીરા ભગીચેણીન પ્રપો ષષ ઐતીષતે તાગીચ ૮ જીયેઘ ન ઇન ૧૮૧૪ તેમ્રેણી ચેંઠઇનં ઋષષગપનનન ગ્રેઇષ્ઠન ચેતીષ ઇનગડઇલીસ્તન ભાસ્ટીઐથીષ

મષેમઠનચયાષમડેષશેજ્યાષ સઠી મઘેઇષ તીમેચ ૮૬ સઇનવેં ઘ્ન ઇનં ૧૮૧૪ ઈંગ્રેજી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Govt. In the Office of Country Correfpondence.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, all Persons are required to abstain from throwing any liquid or Filth into the private drains leading into the new main sewer which is to be carried down FORBES's street, along Rampart Row, and extending towards the Bazar Gate.

And as the conducting the said private drains into the new main sewer, will be attended with some expence, all persons who may desire to have a private drain leading thereto, must pay into the hands of the Collector of the Assessment, the sum of Rupees 15—and on the production of that Officers receipt for the same, the Superintendent of Repairs will carry the work into effect.

But, as the breaking into the said new main sewer, after the same shall have been completed, will be liable very materially to impair its stability; Notice is Hereby Given that, all persons who may intend to conduct a private drain at some *future period* into the said main sewer, must *now* pay into the hands of the said Collector of the Assessment, the sum of Rupees 20—and on the production of a Receipt for the same, from that Officer, the Superintendent of Repairs will take care that an appropriate opening be left in the wall of the sewer for the admission of such kind of drain as the party may be desirous of forming.

By Order of the Worshipful Bench of Justices,

J H PELLY,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY, COURT HOUSE,
November 22d 1814.

ખબર•કાંથી•આપીએચજે જે•શરવે•લોકોને•મને•કરેચજે•પોતા નાં•ઘેકેરની•મોરી•જ્યા•ગતરને•રશતે કચરો•તથા•પાંની•શરકારની•નવી•ગ તર•કમણે•મી•ફારબશનો•મોલા•આ ગલ•કોટની•શરીલેથી•બાંધેચતે•બજા ર•ગેટ•શુધી *

જે•લોકોને•પોતાનાં•ગેકેરની•મોરી• જ્યા•ગતર•શરકારની•નવી•ગતર•શા થે•મેલવા•ચાશે•તે•લોકોને•ખરચ•પરશે તેનુ•જાણવુ•એજે•છાપાનો•કલેકતર•મા શતરનો•કાથમો•કુપીઆ ૧૫ આપે•ને• તેની•પોચ•જ્યા•રશીબ•લીએ•ને•તે• રશીબ•જે•શાકેબ•એ•ગતર•બાંધેચ•તે શાકેબને•દેખાડે•તે•તમારી•પાશેની•પો ચ•જ્યા•રશીબ•જોશે•તારે•તમારાં•પા ણીની•મોરી•ગતરમો•મેલવશે *

એ•કાંમ•થજ•ચુકા•પકી•પાછળથી•ન

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Tuesday the 29th and Wednesday the 30th of November instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry, on the Premises the undermentioned property of *Ramaboy, Ambrotrow Venack Senoy, Sunker Venack Senoy and Sewa Venack Senoy,* seized by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias,* issuing out of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the suit of *Manockboy* Widow.

ON TUESDAY.

A Large Dwelling House covered with Tiles, with its Appurtenances situated within the Town Walls, in *Bhewnjee Ramsett's* street, and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to *Sunkersett Baboolsett.*

ON WEDNESDAY.

An Oart called Runsett or Sucgurmet altogether 6 Wheels, situated at Mahim Woods and in the neighbourhood of an Oart of *Nicolao de Lima e Souza* and *Jewba.*

G. W. MIGNAN.
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY TOWN HALL,
26th November 1814.

CALCUTTA TWELFTH LOTTERY.

MESSRS. SHOTTON MALCOLM & Co. have receved a further Supply of Tickets in the above Lottery, for disposal at Rupees 110 each, or in exchange for Prize Tickets in former Lotteries.

Bombay 18th November 1814.

માારી•મોરી•જ્યા•ગતરનુ•પાંણી•લેવા• શરકારને•ગણ્ય•જ્યાન•થશે•તે•શાકુ• શરવે•લોકોને•ખબર•આપીએચજે•કલી કોઇને•કવે•પકી•મોરી•જ્યા•ગતર•મુ કવાની•ગરજ•રાખતો•કશે•તે•ઘણી•કુ માંણે•અગાકુથી•કુપીઆ ૨૦ તેજ•કાલે કતરને•આપે•ને•તેની•રશીબ•જ્યા•પો ચ•લીએ•ને•તે•પોચ•જ્યા•રશીબ•લજ ને•જે•શાકેબ•એ•ગતર•બાંધેચ•તેને•દે ખાડે•કાંએજે•કવકેથી•તંમારી•મોરીનુ• પાંણી•જવાનો•મારગ•રાખે•જે•પરમાંણે ગતે•તે•પરમાંણે *

તા• ૨૨ મી•નવેમબર ૧૮૧૪

DR. AINSLIE'S *MATERIA MEDICA,* OF HINDOOSTAN, AND *Artizan's and Agriculturalist's* NOMENCLATURE;

THE SUBSCRIBERS are respectfully informed, that their Copies having now arrived, are ready for delivery at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM & CO. to their Agents as ordered—also a few Copies to be disposed of at 10 Pagodas each, or 35 Bombay Rupees to Non-Subscribers.

Bombay, 26 h November 1814.

Nisi utile sit, quod facimus, stulta est gloria. Ph

THE Advertisement in the first page of our Paper of today suggests an observation or two relative to the work it refers to.

The circumscribed and indefinite degree of knowledge hitherto acquired by Europeans, relative to the natural history and medicinal qualities inherent in the Vegetable productions of India, has for a long time formed a subject of regret, and excited among the literary World in general and the medical tribe in particular, a laudable curiosity for the possession of more accurate ideas in this extensive and unexplored field; accordingly from time to time various objects under the head of Desiderata, have been propounded for research, and elucidation; and as tasks peculiarly incumbent on the medical faculty to undertake. The insulated labours, of several individuals in this walk have, of late years, adorned our philosophical Journals, and conferred on their authors a just and well merited portion of public approbation, but nothing comparable, in the general plan, to the systematic arrangement and scientific exposition of the copious and well defined mass of materials, now ushered into the World by Doctor Ainslie of Madras, had hitherto made its appearance in India—Whatever sources of knowledge in Medical practice or the *Materia Medica* were accessible—either in the M. S. S. Volumes, *Oral* traditions, or practical experience of the best informed Hindu Vaidayas—Mussulman or Persian Doctors, they were reported to by the Author with eager and animated research, their various judgements and opinions were impartially weighed, and the most consistent and satisfactory conclusions, most of them verified by his own experiments and observation, were selected to illustrate the Articles treated of. Near two Decades of our fleeting years have passed over the Doctor's head while engaged in this important and arduous pursuit—the completion of which has now been successfully accomplished.

The work is modestly enough intitled.

MATERIA MEDICA and AGRICULTURIST'S NOMENCLATURE.

OF

LOWER HINDUSTON;

Though it embraces the Medical Substances and practices of a much wider range.

The Collection into one body of the

scattered facts, that are to be found in the writings and traditional practice of creditable Hindu and Mufsulman Physicians forages paft, relative to the fubjects comprehended under this title, cannot fail to form a Store-houfe of valuable materials, at all times of ready reference, and, very often, of ufeful application in the purfuits both of profefsional men, and others, who are anxious to obtain a more enlarged acquaintance with the products and arts of this moft anciently civilized portion of the Globe.

To the Botanical tourift, as well as to thofe intereffed in the commercial and agricultural profperity of our Indian territories, it will form a moft inftructive *Vade Mecum*, in indicating topics of much curiosity as well as ftriking utility; frequently furnifhing points of compar fon—and thence fuggefting modes of improvement moft probably deftined to augment the comforts, and promote the happinefs of diftant Countries, and of ages yet unborn.

In a work fo generally replete with valuable matter, we fhall only briefly advert to the manner of execution—Its general arrangement is of plain and obvious utility viz into 2 Catalogues of which the firft comprehends in the 3 firft Sections—The Britifh, and Tamul Articles from the Vegetable Kingdom, and metallic fubftances; the 4th Section ftyled Artifan's Nomenclature is exclusively devoted to the defcription of materials employed by the Hindoos in their Arts and Manufactures, and of the procefses adopted in their preparation and ufe refpectively—which laft are fummarily but accurately detailed and this in proportion to the intereft they infpire or the utility derived from their manufactured produce. All the Articles are in Alphabetical Order, and with correct Botanical references affixed.

CAT. No 2 or AGRICULTURIST'S NOMENCLATURE.

Contains 7 Sections, in which are fimilary enumerated, and their ufes indicated (with Syftematic definitions) the various kinds of corns and grains—Fruits wild and cultivated, and all other edible vegetables, that ferve chiefly—either as nutriment, or are adopted as condiments, in the Diætetic œconomy of the Hindus—As this lift and defcription comprehend almoft all the forts that are known or ufed, from the fources of the Nerbudda to Cape Comorin, on both sides of the Peninfula—we may form fome judgement of the intereffing nature of it's Contents.

AN APPENDIX—follows with.

1ft. The names of Diseases in Engliſh and their correſponding ones in three of the vernacular languages of Hinduſtan.

2d Liſt of Books chiefly Medical in the Tamul Perſian Arabic and Sanſkrit languages by Authors of the moſt approved reputation.

Finally ſome additional Articles either omitted or not readily entering into the previous claſsification.

Three Indices—Engliſh—Tamul—and Latin furniſh the requiſite means of eaſy acceſs to the various and numerous materials deſcribed in the body of the work.

Though not ſo much connected with the intrinsic merit of the Book we obſerve that it is printed on paper of the firſt quality, and that it's typography is remarkable throughout for a clear and diſtinct impreſsion.

We may juſt obſerve as a Standard of appreciation in the preſent inſtance—that the difficulties attendant on firſt attempts to clear away the rubbiſh from the baſe of Science, and commence a rational ſuperſtructure bear a ſtriking diſproportion to thoſe encountered by future labourers in the ſame line—whoſe taſk is comparatively light, and chiefly confined to the simple addition of facts to the heap already laboriouſly accumulated—or the correction of errors *'quos aut' incuria fudit—aut humana parum cavens natura.'*

To expoſe minutely the ſcientific deſcription, and uſeful tendency of this comprehenſive volume, would require a long *raisonnee*, and an ealborate critique—for which the writer of theſe remarks does not at preſent poſsefs the requiſite leiſure—ſome further opportunity may put it in his power, to pay this tribute of reſpect to talents ſo uſefully devoted to the elucidation of ſubjects intimately connected with the moſt eſsential intereſts of civilized communities, and the happineſs of mankind at large.

We ſtill admire and eſteem the congenial labours of Baron Rheede of Cochin, who applied the authority and reſources of an exalted ſtation in the Government of his Country towards exploring the natural riches of her foreign dominions—We venerate equally the unremitting zeal and unwearied aſsiduity of Rumphius, which reſiſted in the proſecution of his Botanical Studies the depreſsing influence of a long and ſevere diſpenſation of Providence, * ſhall we then refuse the meed of merited praiſe to Dr. Ainslie, who has expended the moſt precious years of a profeſsional life in opening up, and cultivating a new field of knowledge—where he has reduced confuſion into order, and extracted ſome reaſonable conſiſtency from a ſcattered and jarring maſs *(Discordia semina rerum)* of opinions and practices.

The circumſtancial detail of the materials of Hindu ingenuity and art—the qualities and modes of cultivation of a rich variety of vegetable ſubſtances which enter into the meals and adminiſter ſo effectually to their Salubrity—form a precious deposit of facts, which will prove powerful auxiliaries in the proſecution of future improvements, either by natives or Europeans, in the Arts they refer to.

To conclude—we may—without the imputation of temerity venture to predict, that ſuch well earned fame will not go unrewarded and will ſoon meet with that kind ſo dear to the Votaries of Science—the approving ſuffrages of the liberal Members of his profeſsion, who like himſelf, abjure all intereſted motives in the purſuit of knowledge *'Molliter austerum studio fallente laborem''* and eſtimate their ſucceſs by the benefits reſulting, from their efforts, to human Society.

Bombay, 7th October 1814.

* He was completely blind for more than the last 20 years of his life during which he perſiſted in compiling and perfecting his great work *Herbarium Amboinense* which had been begun Alas! under happier Auſpices.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL THIS DAY

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,

SOME Caſks of Beer ſtill remaining from the quantity rejected in the Java's Inveſtment.

Bombay, 26th November, 1814.

Boyce, Kempt, & Co.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th Inſtant,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

THE Effects of the late Major CHARLES MILLINGCHAMP, conſiſting of Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel and Wines.

Bombay, 26th Novemlor, 1814.

BOYCE, KEMPT & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE,

A Few Pipes of fine Old London Particular Madeira, at 900 Rupees per Pipe.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1814

F. TOMKINS,

HAS FOR SALE,

THIS-DAY,

BY AUCTION,

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture, Cots, Chairs, Tables, Couches, Plate, and Plated Ware, Ten Caſks of Beer, a few remaining Piece Goods &c. &c.

Bombay, 26th November 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next, the 28th Inſtant,

SUNDRY Articles of Houſehold Furniture, Glaſs Ware &c. &c. alſo a few Lots of Books remaining of laſt Sale, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 26th November 1814.

AN ELEGANT *ASSORTMENT*

OF

MILLINERY, Haberdaſhery, Sattins, Sarcenets, Perſians, Gauzes, Violets, Crapes, Muſlins, French Silks Ribbons, Laces, Veils, Straw Bonnets, Hoſiery, Gloves, Shoes, Ornamental Hair, with an Extenſive Collection of Faſhionable Goods,

IMPORTED ON THE H. C. EXTRA SHIP

INDUS,

WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE,

(by Mr. Winslow Purser of the ſaid ſhip)

On MONDAY the 28th Inſtant,

At the Houſe of the late Sir Miguel de Lima e Souza,

IN MRS. NESBITT'S LANE,

AS ALSO,

A Quantity of very Fine Old Coniac Brandy, and ſuperior Hollands Gin; Port Wine, from A. Harper, & J. & W. Chatfield; Claret from Paxtons and Harper, & Charles Bell; Two Hogsheads of *very fine* Vin de Grave, Noyeau in Quarts, Sallad Oil, Muſtard, Oilman's Stores, Glaſs Ware, Cards, Patent Shot, Saddlery and Buggy, Harneſs, and other things.

Bombay, 25th November 1814

FRENCH CLARET

AND

PORT WINE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th Inſtant,

WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE,

At Capt. Macdougall's

AT MR. ADAMSON'S OLD OFFICE.

A FEW Hhds. of ſuperior FRENCH CLARET; Alſo, a ſmall quantity of genuine PORT WINE, in Casks, landing from the H. C. S. TIGRIS.

Bombay, 26th November 1814.

HOUSE AND GARDEN,

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE, near Byculla, lately occupied by JAMES BORTHWICK, Esq & belonging to his Eſtate, conſiſting of two Stories, commodiouſly divided into eight apartments; beſides kitchen, cellars, ſtable, and other out houſes, with a Garden, containing a well of water and chunam conduits for irrigation; a great number of fruit trees, and a conſiderable variety of plants—the whole, forming a very deſirable reſidence; will be expoſed to public ſale on the grounds of the premiſes, on Saturday the 10th day of December next, at half paſt four o'clock in the evening.

For particulars apply to Mr. W. A. MORGAN, Attorney at Law.

Bombay, 26th November 1814.

ગેહેર•તથા•વારી•વેચવાને

ગેહેર•એેક•લોએેખલા•આગલનુ•જે•મધે•ઉવડાં•મી•બારથવીક•રેહેતો•હતો ને•એે•વારીં•તેજ•ઘણી•નીછે•એે•ગર•બેં મારનુછે•તેમધે•ક્રાંમરાં ૬ છે•તે•વગરે•બ બરચીખાંનુ•તથા•તબેલો•તથા•આશ • પાશનાં•બીજાં•છાપરાં•તથા•તે•ગરની• શાથનો•ભાગ•શ્રુધાં•તે•ભાગ•મધે•મેવા નાં•જારો•તથા•બીજાં•જારો•ગણી•જાત જાતનાંછે•એે•ગર•તથા•ભાગ•રેહેવાને • લાએેકછે•તે•જાહેર•લીલાંકુ•કરીતે•તેજ જગા•ઉપર•વેચશે•શનીશર•વારને•દીને તા• ૧૦ મી•દીજંમબર•આવ તીએે•પાછ લે•પોહોરે•કલાક ૪॥ નાં—એે•બાબે•સો કશ•ખબર•મી•મારરગીન•લાહેરને•તાં પુછેઆથી•માલુમ•પરશે *

G. HIGGS,

BEGS to inform the Public, that he has juſt received a Large Lot of ARAB HORSES from Buſſorah.

Bombay, 26th November 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay having granted Probate of the will of the late JAMES BORTHWICK of Bombay Esquire to WILLIAM ERSKIEN Esquire the ſole Executor therein named. All perſons indebted to the ſaid deceaſed are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount of their reſpective Debts to the ſaid Executor, and all thoſe who have claims on the Estate will be pleaſed to prefer the ſame for adjustment with the least practicable delay.

MORGAN.
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 17 November 1814.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECC. SIDE.

In the Goods of ABDUL RAHIM CASSIMJEE, *late of Bombay Borah deceased.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT, application hath this day been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the above Goods may be granted to *Cambroodeen Abdul Rahim*, of Bombay Inhabitant ſon of the deceaſed. All perſons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated 24th November 1814.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.

In the Hon'ble the COURT of the RECORDER of BOMBAY.

ECC. SIDE.

In the Goods of NATHANIEL TANNER, late Lieut. in the Service of the Hon. Company's 2d Ba'. 2d Regt. N. I.

APPLICATION having been made to this Hon'ble Court, that Letters of Administration of the Goods and Effects of *Nathaniel Tanner*, late Lieutenant in the Service of the Hon'ble Company's 2d Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to *Duncan Cameron*, of Bombay Tavern Keeper, as a principal Creditor of the deceaſed, the next of Kin and Creditors of the said deceaſed, are hereby informed thereof.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

Dated Bombay 25th Nov, 1814.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECC. SIDE.

In the Goods of DENNIS MAHONY, *late a Lieut.-Colonel in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT, application hath this day been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters *ad Colligenda Bona*, or administration be granted to *William Kennedy Esq.* Register of the ſaid Court, in purſuance of the statute in that caſe made and provided.—Dated 25th November 1814.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR

FOR SALE

AT THE

Courier Office

THE

INDIAN KALENDAR,

FOR THE YEAR

1814,

PRICE 2½ RUPEES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECC. SIDE.

In the Goods of THOMAS DAY, *Esq. late a Senior Merchant in the Civil Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased,*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT, Application hath this day been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters *ad Colligenda, Bona* or Administration, be granted to *William Kennedy* Esq. Regiſter of the said Court, in pursuance of the statute in that case made and provided—Dated 25th November 1814.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECC. SIDE

In the Goods of W. FORBES Esq. *of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased,*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT, application hath this day beeu made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters *ad Colligenda Bona* or administration be granted to *William Kennedy Esq.* Register of the said Court in pursuance of the statute in that case made and provided,—Dated 25th November 1814.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN conformity to the Articales of war; Major O. Werge of His Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons, has taken charge of the effects of the late Lieut. Astley, and Mr. Surgeon Young of the same corps; Any persons having demands on the above Estates are requested to send them in without delay.

Ruttonpore Cantonment,
November 18th 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COL RICHARD COOKE, Commanding Officer of the Southern Division of Guzerat, having taken charge of the effects o the late Lieut DUNCAN JAMES MVICAR GRANT of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment N I and acting Sub Assistant Commissary General Southern District of Guz rat, has, after the payment of Funeral Expences & Servant's wages, lodged the Balance of the Estate amounting to Rupees Three thousand, One hundred and Sixty seven and three quarters, (3167-3-00) in the Honorable Company's Treasury.

Surat, 10th November 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to give notice, that, Balcrustna Trimbuckjee, Wisswanath Trimbuckjee, Sadasew Trimbuckjee, Doorgabhoy widow of the late Trimbuckjee Ragoojee, and Crustnabhoy, widow of the late Anunta Trimbuckjee, the Heirs and representatives of the said Trimbuckjee Ragoojee, late of Mahim Hindoo inhabitant deceased have contracted with Pandoorung Mancojee, of Bombay for the purchase of an Oart situate in Mahim Woods called or known by the name and title of Bendethau; containing five Wheels & bounded East by a public passage towards Mullmallah Tank: North by an Oart of Dhackjee Dadajee. If any Person or persons has or have any Claims on the same by way of mortgage or otherwise, he or they is and are hereby required to give Notice of the same to the said purchaser Pandoorang Mancojee within the space of fourteen Days; after the expiration of which time, the said purchase will be completed; and in default of such Notice, the premises will not be considered as subject to any such claims in the hands of the purchaser.

Bombay 26th Nov. 1814.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, NOVEMBER 19, 1814.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

The following promotions are ordered to take place in the 4th Regiment Native Infantry in consequence of Captain Lester's resignation of the Honorable Company service.

Fourth Regiment N I.

Captain Lieutenant Edward Frederick to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant E. C. Lord to be Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign Thomas E. Baynes to be Lieutenant, in Succession to Lester resigned.—Date of Rank, 15th November, 1814.

BOMBAY CASTLE 23D NOVEMBER, 1814.

Lieutenant H. Jameson, who was attached to do duty with the Native Cavalry as Cornet, having been promoted to a Lieutenancy in the Corps of Infantry to which he belonged, the Right Hon'bl the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that he return to his Corps, and that Ensign A. N. Riddell of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry do duty with the Corps of Native Cavalry as cornet vice Jameson.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Gov.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

DATED 10 NOVEMBER 1814

MR. GEORGE LUKIN to be Coroner, vice Borthwick deceased.

Having received a considerable addition to our collection of Newspapers by the arrival of the Tigris, we have selected various extracts for this day's publication, which we conceive will be found to be interesting. We have to lament that we have not had the good fortune to procure any paper containing the Trial of Lord Cochrane and his Associates, but we believe the principal facts, relative to the disgracefull transactions which have led to this Trial, are already tolerably well known to our Readers, and we shall hereafter publish a full report of it, if the influx of more important news, does not enable us to fill our Columns in a manner more acceptable to our Readers.

In another part of our Paper, under the head of Calcutta Intelligence will be found an interesting report of the Trial of the Editor of one of the Calcutta Papers (the Times) for a Libel.

We understand, that part of the Jaulnah force left their Cantonments on the 3d instant, consisting of a Troop of Horse Artillery, two Regiments of Cavalry with their Galloppers, a Battalion of Light Infantry, three Battalions of the Line, two Flank Companies of the 20th M. N. I.: to be joined by the Royal Scots, the 8th Cavalry and 22d M. N. I. from Hyderabad. This force expected to reach Elichpoor on the 19th instant.

A report was in circulation a day or two ago, that several Boats had been taken by some piratical Vessels to the Northward: we could not trace this report to any authentic source,

At Sun set, yesterday Evening, Signals were flying for two Vessels to the Southward, we could not ascertain what these Ships were before we sent our Paper to the Press, but we presume they must be some of the Vessels expected from Bengal. The Upton Castle also, from China is hourly expected.

The English Papers would lead us to suppose that a very great decrease had taken place in the price of Colonial Goods about the beginning of June, but we understand that the prices had again risen towards the end of June, and that it was supposed there would be a sufficient demand to keep them up or even to raise them, notwithstanding the extent of the expected importations.

Extract of a letter dated St. Michaels June 27th.

"Last week a convoy of 15 sail with two thousand troops, on board, called here from Bour deaux for Bermuda.

The convoy stopped three days and took in stores &c.—15,000 men are daily expected from Bourdeaux.—Among the ships which touched were the Royal Oak 74,—Admiral Malcolm (with General Ross and three Colonels on board) the Dictator and another sixty four, the Menelaus, Weser, and Spartan frigates."

Bombay Gazette.

ARRIVALS.]—Capt. Kennett 2d Bt. 3d R.
Lieut. Sale 17th Dragoons.
Cadet Edmund Sparrow.
Do. Charles B. Rayban.
Assistant Surgeon V. Kemball D. P. Surveyor General.
Assist. Surgeon George Gordon, 2d B. 2d R.
Ensign Reynolds 1st Bt.
Lieut. W. Gordon 6th Regt.
Lieut. R. Pouget—Engineers
Capt. Monier Williams, Surveyor Gen.
Captain Tandy—2d Bt. 1st Regt.
Ensign Merlton E. Regt.
DEPARTURES.]—Capt. W. More 1st Bt. 13th Regt. M. I.
Lieut. Thomas Remon—Engineers.
Ensign Charles Terrington—2d Bt. 3d Reg.
Lieut. T. G. Baynes—2d Bt. 4th Regt.
Capt. Stewart 7th Regiment.
Lieut. Hutchinson 2d Bt. 7th Regt.
Lieut. Col. Corsellis Gr. Bt.
Lieut. J. Cruik Shank Departure Surveyor General.
Lieut. E. Pearson 1ts Bt. 8th Regt.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.]—On the 24th Instant, at Musjeed Custom House, Mrs. Reel was safely delivered of a Son.

DEATH.—At Surat, of a fever, on the 16th instant, William Forbes Esq. late Assistant to the Register and to the Magistrate of that Station.

Cut off in early life, the premature death of this promising young man is sensibly felt as a public and a private loss. The service to which he belonged has to regret the short career of one, whose distinguished abilities, high professional attainments, and honorable conduct held out the fairest hopes of future eminence; while the circle of his Friends, to whom a truly amiable disposition had justly endeared him, will long lament his untimely fate and cherish the remembrance of his many virtues.

BENGAL.

DEATHS.—At Bruce's Buildings, Chowringhee, on Monday last, the 31st ultimo, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. Colebrooke, the Lady of H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. of the Civil Service.

On Saturday last, the 29th ultimo, after a few hours illness, in the 15th year of her age, Miss Eliza Dowling, most sincerely lamented.

On Wednesday last, the 26th ultimo, Stephen Carapiet, Esq. in the 27th year of his age.

On Tuesday, the 25th ultimo, Mr. R. Stevens, aged 42 years.

At Manjeeparrah, near Commercolly, on the 26th ultimo, suddenly, Mr. Mathew Frederick, aged 32 years.

At Goruckpore, on the 20th ultimo, Mrs. G. Echaud.

Lately, at Cuttack, Mr. Collins.

At Malacca, on the 31st of August last, at the House of Patrick Clarke, Esq. Mr. Hugh McPherson, Assistant in the House of Messrs Tulloh and Co. of this Settlement.

At Penang, on the 19th of July last, George William, the infant Son of George Alexander, Esq. Surgeon.

At the same place, on the 16th of July last, Mr. Pierre Francois David, an old Inhabitant of that Island; leaving a Widow, an amiable Daughter, and three young Children to lament his loss.

LATE EUROPE DEATHS.

On Tuesday, in the 83d year of his age, at his house at Claudon, George, Earl of Onslow, one of his Majesty's Lords of the Bedchamber and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his son Viscount Cranley.

On the 12th inst. at his house in Great George street, Dublin, in the 76th year of his age, the Right Honourable George Rochfort, Earl of Belvidere, Viscount and Baron of Bellfield, in the kingdom of Ireland. His Lordship was twice married, but we believe has left no issue by either.

On Friday last in town, aged 68, the Rev. Christopher Hunter, Rector of Gayton Northhamptonshire, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Sidney College, Cambridge.

Lately, at Mile End, Mrs. Cam, late of Hardwich, in the county of Gloucester, at the advanced age of 100 years. She has left two sons and ten daughters, and upwards of forty grand children, and nine great grand children. She retained her faculties to the last, and could see to read and work at her needle without spectacles; and what is more remarkable, her father and mother lived to the same age.

At Clackmannon (Scotland,) Bowyer Edmonstone Esq. late an assistant surgeon on this establishment.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

The Ship built at Mazagon Yard, belonging to Seed been Sooltaun, the Emaum of Muscat, will be launched on Sunday next, at 11 o'clock at night.

Madras Intelligence.

The Brig Cyclops, which has been lying in the Roads for the last month, sailed for Bombay on Sunday morning. H. M. Ship Malacca came to an anchor on Sunday evening, she is last from Trincomalie, and brings nothing new. She is the only vessel now in the Roads. The weather, however, continues serene and temperate, the Natives begin to be alarmed lest the crops should fail for the want of rain.

The Government of Calcutta have deemed it expedient to issue orders for a considerable augmentation of the Native Troops of that Presidency. Ten men are to be added to each Company of Native Infantry, throughout the Bengal Army.

His Excellency the Admiral has intimated to the Ceylon Government, for the information of the Owners and Commanders of Vessels, who may wish to take advantage of the protection of H. M. Ships, that a Convoy will sail from Saugor, for England on the 10th of next month, which will call at Point de Galle. The second Convoy will sail from Point de Galle some time in the month of February; and the third and last Convoy for the ensuing season will sail from Calcutta on the 8th of March, and will call at Point de Galle, if possible, If, however, the season will not admit of this arrangement, the Admiral will provide Convoy to the Cape, for those Ships which may have assembled at Ceylon with the intention of joining the last Fleet.

DREADFUL FIRE AT PENANG.

On Tuesday, the 27th September, about half past 11 o'clock, the first reports of fire, reached the Police, and many of the principal public offices in town; it appears to have broken out nearly opposite the Mahomeden Mosque, in a spot where if timely notice had been given, or precautions taken, it might have been arrested. Between two high brick walls, separated from each other by the distance of about 40 feet, were several artists shops,—and, if appears that here the fire commenced; the flames ascending, caught the cocoanut trees, of which there were many in the rear, and from thence, the wind blowing N W. the flames spread to surrounding premises, and by the time that notice had been given, and assistance could be afforded, the fire was raging in several parts, equally strong, and resisting the most strenuous endeavours of activity, to suppress.

The violence of the wind, and the eddies occasioned by the immense number of trees in the neighbourhood, gave a spread to the flames, and an impulse to the progress of the fire, in various directions, which the utmost exertions of those on the spot, aided by the fire engines, which were promptly brought down, and employed, were impossible to controul. On every side was seen the miserable sufferers, either lamenting their losses, or endeavouring to remove from their habitations, the most valuable of their property, which by the few minutes allowed them, they could, by possibility, save.

About 12 o'clock, or shortly after, the troops had been called in from the lines in the country,—and were most actively employed; their assistance, with that of the crews from the shipping in the harbour, except from the H. C. Cruizer the Psyche, joined to the unceasing exertions of the European inhabitants, were continued to be zealously applied, in removing every communication, by which the flames could extend, and were as successful, as could have been possibly expected, from the extreme violence of the wind.

The Honorable the Governor and Mr. Phillips, were on the spot from the commencement; and every possible assistance was contributed by them, and by the Civil Servants of the Company, on this melancholy occasion,—about five o'clock, the fire was in some measure controuled, but it was not entirely extinguished, during the two following days.

The Commissariate Godowns were saved, the fire having stopped close to them,—and the very extensive premises of numerous Chinese, Armenian and Pulicat Merchants, were totally destroyed; and it is computed that property, to the extent of five Lacs of Dollars, has, at the least, been consumed.

The fire in 1812, destroyed a great portion of the European part of George Town: the present calamity, has not affected our countrymen, to the same extent: it has principally, and indeed solely been confined to the native population, and these have suffered in a much heavier degree than the last

CORRESPONDENCE FROM FRANCE.

The following is an extract of a letter from a person of distinction, who moves in the highest circles in Paris, and has, consequently, had an opportunity of witnessing the interesting scenes that have lately been exhibited there:—

"At the Ball at Sir Charles Stewart's, was assembled the most remarkable collection of persons, that probably ever met before in the same room. In one part there was Lord Wellington, conversing with Blucher and Platoff; in another, the Emperor of Russia dancing with the wife of Marshal Ney.

" I was at St. Owen, a league from Paris, where the King slept the night before he entered. The room was filled with ladies, principally of the ancien regime, to receive the King. The scene was of a nature you may conceive most affecting. When the Prince de Conde arrived, some few minutes before the King, the tears came even into my eyes, to see the poor old man, the last of his name, come into the room, with his understanding apparently wandering, looking about him as if he knew not where he was about with an air of kindness that was, to the last degree, touching. Not a person in the room seemed to feel it but myself; they curtsied to him with respect, as in old times, and pressed round him with a little sort of curiosity, but no other emotion of any kind. Some time afterwards, when the King arrived, the Duchess D'Augouleme passed through the room, and what do you think was the only observation I heard? Not a word of the change in her looks, of the expression of her countenance, or on any topic of that kind—the first observation I heard was *' Voyez, elle a la petit chapeau.'* To understand this, you must know there is a great warfare here between the French and English, on the subject of hats—the English wearing them, as you know, small and flat: the French, on the contrary, have them as high as the clocher of a cathedral, and covered with flowers, but with flowers enough to furnish an ordinary sized garden.

" There are three Royal Marriages to take place forthwith; the Duke de Berri marries the Grand Duchess Anne, the King of Prussia the Duchess of Oldenburgh, and the Hereditary Prince of Prussia an Austrian Princess.

" Never did any man play his cards so badly as the Crown Prince of Sweden—never was there seen a more striking example of the instability of fortune. His want of decision in one critical moment, has lost to him for ever the fruits of all his previous labours, by hesitating to make an arithmetical calculation of the chances, instead of being the person to head the allied armies in their entry into France, and being regarded in history as the Conqueror of Bonaparte, he has now slunk back to Sweden without drum or trumpet, after having lived a few days in Paris, unnoticed and disregarded.

" I am told that a sad accident had nearly deprived us of our illustrious Wellington. After the great review of the troops where the Hero was the only General Officer out of uniform, drest in a plain blue frock, and a round hat, but well mounted—the Emperor Alexander was requested to shew in what manner the Cossacks charged. He complied, and gave the order—in an instant the body of horsemen set off—not in a line—but breaking off in separate masses in all directions—helter skelter—by which a momentary confusion took place, and several persons were rode over. Lord Wellington's horse fell, but the Noble Lord happily disengaged himself without injury.

" In consequence of the many fatal quarrels that have taken place at the low Tripots and Bails in the neighbourhood of the Palace Royal, a temporary stop had been put to them all."

An Evening Paper communicates the following, under the head of Private Information from Paris:—" On Monday last, the Duke of Wellington departed for Madrid. His Grace's reception at Paris, whenever he appeared in public, was of the most gratifying kind."

" Among the French Senators who have resigned, or, in other words, who have been banished, to the number, it is stated, of 18, are Cambaceres, Sieyes, and Savary. Nothing is said of the celebrated Cardinal Maury he also has retired. The fashion of exiling these persons is an intimation from the King of France, that he can dispense with their presence in his good city of Paris—This hint is, of course, immediately attended to.

" There is no truth in the reports of the Russian officers or soldiers putting up with indignities from those in the French service. The Russians are not of a character to submit to insults of any kind; but, on the contrary, possess a high and fiery sense of military honour. This, we lament to say, is the source of very numerous duels daily in Paris; perhaps on an average, eight or ten every day, for the last fortnight. Many Officers have been killed on both sides; and, too frequently, these rencontres partake of a terrible nature, being fought with sabres, or pistols, at the distance of three or four yards, so that one (if not both the combatants) is sure to fall. One instance, among many, from an eye witness of the transaction will suffice to illustrate the source of these disputes. A French officer at table at a Restaurateur's, sat opposite to a Russian: he had several crosses and other badges of distinction on his breast. Pointing to one of them, he said, insultingly, " This I received at Vienna;" —to another—" This at Moscow." No notice was taken at the moment, and he repeated the bravado. Still the offence passed apparently unobserved; but at length the Frenchman rose to depart; the Russian followed him to the door, and struck him violently, first on one cheek, and then on the other, saying, " Take that for Vienna, and that for Moscow." The consequence was an immediate meeting with sabres; in five minutes the French officer was a corpse. The small sword is not much resorted to in the adjustment of these affairs, as the French enjoy in general a considerable superiority in the use of that weapon,—There was an affray at a dance, last week, in which some hundreds of French and German soldiers were engaged, and five or six on each side were wounded; the ground of quarrel was neither more nor less than whether Waltzes or French Cotillions should be the mode for the evening. Such matters are to be expected where multitudes of people of different countries and habits come into collision."

PARIS, MAY 21.

The British subjects who are here, (and there are not many of them who remain very long) are scattered all over the city, in Hotels Garni of every description: and it is not an uncommon event to find a bourgeois in the first story, and an English nobleman in the quatrieme, or garret, and for the use of which they are compelled to pay enormously, as beds are scarcely to be had now at any price. Yet this is but a kind of factitious mob, after all, made up of all sorts of people, coming from all quarters, upon an extraordidary occasion, and not meaning to be residents, but merely birds of passage. Such as almost all the officers of the French armies, who have been summoned to paris by the war minister, to exhibit their pretensions to the consideration of the new government. Marshals of France, and deputies innumerable, who are flocking upon the wings of adulation from all corners, to inform his majesty of their sudden and sincere conversion to a proper regard for his sacred person and family. Russian, Prussian, Austrian, Spanish, Saxon, Bavarian, Swedish, and Polish officers, &c. &c. who are indulging themselves here in speculative policy and light pleasures. Of such ingredients is the mass compounded who make up the aggregate of strangers in this piebald city, the major part of whom will take wing and disappear, whenever the Northern Potentates may cross the English channel.

Notwithstanding the reiterated crowds of addressers from the multifarious departments, and cities, and towns, of this vast empire, who almost suffocate the reason of their royal master, King Louis with effusions of flattery, we never saw Paris so openly dull before. All the blandishments of society seem to have retired, to make way for the virtues, who prefer seclusion to the glare of life. They may talk of their Thuilleries and their Champ Elysees, as loudly as they please, but there is more visible grandeur and gaiety of heart to be seen in one fine Sunday, in Hyde Park, than is to be discovered in the duration of a moon here, though it was, formerly, characterised as the head quarters of human vanity.

The Cardinal Maury has at length quitted the local palace of the Archbishops of Paris, which Bonaparte had decorated in a sumptuous manner, for the accommodation of this superb prise. He has taken his departure for Rome by a direct route, but is so encumbered by baggage, (having carried all his most valuable articles with him, that it is presumed his Eminence will be, at least, a month in performing his journey.

Here is a little Court ancedote—Savary, the last Minister of Police, went to the levee the other day.—The Duke de Duras was astonished; he said he had not written him any letter inviting him to be presented to the King. Savary replied by pointing to the Moniteur, in which certain classes were to be presented on such a day and in such a manner—" And I belong to that class," said Savary. The Duke was embarrassed; he went behind the King's chair, and the following conversation in a low tone took place.—" He claims the right of presentation to your Majesty, but your Majesty knows he cannot be presented by any one but myself." Several persons passed before his Majesty and were introduced. " Well," said the King at last, " present him." The Duke did so—the King made a slight inclination of his head, but did not speak.

NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

The following are some of the Articles which have not before been made public:—

CIVIL LIST.

The Civil List (or the Funds of the Annual Expenditure of the King) is fixed at twenty five millions of francs, exclusive of his private demesnes and those of the Crown. The King to support his Civil and Military Household. The maximum in point of number for the latter is determined, The Annual Expenditure of the Brother of the King is calculated at one-forath, exclusive of the private property and the appendages. That of the Nephews at the sixteenth part. The maintenance of the children of France, in the direct line from the King, male and female, will be hereafter provided for.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

The continuance of the Conscription is abolished. The Peace and War Establishments of the Army will be fixed by the law, which will in like manner determine the modes and extent of the recruiting service. The military expenditure of each year. The way in which advances shall be made. Similar regulations with respect to the marine establishments. The provisions for the army retained in actual service, and that for retired or pensioned officers and soldiers will be taken into serious consideration. The marines will experience a similar attention.

QUESTION OF PEACE AND WAR.

The rights of Peace and of War shall appertain to the Legislative Bodies conjointly, subject to the following limitation:—War cannot be decided upon but by the special decree of the Two Chambers, upon the formal and necessary proposition of the King, and sanctioned by his Majesty.

PUBLIC LIBERTY.

The care of the external relations of the kingdom; the maintenance of the rights and possessions of the kingdom; the care of its political relations: the military preparations, with reference to those of neighbouring states; and the repelling imminent or incipient hostilities, is entrusted to the King. But in cases of extraordinary movements of the forces of the State, the King shall, without delay, give notice of the same to the Legislative Bodies, and make known the causes and objects thereof. And if the Legislature be not then sitting, the same shall be immediately convoked by his Majesty. When the Legislative Bodies shall deem the causes and objects legitimate and admissible, war shall be declared by the King in the name of the French Nation. It shall then be deemed national and the necessary supplies shall be provided. If the Two Chambers shall decide that war ought not to be made, the King shall order his Ministers, on their responsibility, to adopt without delay, measures for the cessation or prevention of all hostility. It appertains to the King to conclude and sign all treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce, and other conventions with Foreign Powers, which he shall deem advantageous for the State; but such treaties and conventions shall not take effect until they be ratified by the Legislative Bodies. With respect, however, to the General Peace about to be concluded in Paris between the Emperors and Kings in person, and with the Minister Plenipotentiary of England, in case the Prince of Wales should not personally assist, as eagerly desired by the French. This Peace which is so nearly connected with our internal tranquillity, will be secured by Constitutional Institutions. This Peace in short so long desired, concluded after too long an interval of Tyranny, shall be definitively concluded and signed by the King, with the different Powers, without the necessity of any Ratification by the Legislative Bodies. This legitimate homage is rendered to the Wisdom, the Equity, and the Magnanimity of the Emperors, Kings, and Princes.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution shall be forwarded to the Departmental Authorities, for the Acceptance of the French People in the manner hereafter prescribed:—

The King will afterwards declare his acceptation to the Provisional Government in these terms:—

" I accept the Constitution, I swear to observe it—and to cause it to be observed."

The mode of its acceptation, on the part of the French people, will be by the opening of Registries in each Commune. The suffrages will be received during 15 days by the respective Mayors, and will be expressed after the names of individuals by " Oui," or " Non." Duplicates shall be made of the Registries, one copy of which shall be transmitted to the Provisional Government, or to Monsieur, Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, who will proclaim the general Vote of the French in the following month. The other Duplicate shall be deposited in the archives of each Department. Neither Holland or Italy shall participate in the votes. The other countries united to Ancient France in 1789, or in 1792, shall not vote till after the pacification. Their acceptance shall not therefore be the less valid. After the double acceptation shall consummate the social compact, the King shall issue a Proclamation as follows:

" Louis XVIII. by the Grace of God, and the Constitutional Law of the State, King of the French, (or of France, according to the majority of opinions in the acceptation), to all present and to come, &c."

The King will renew his oath at the sacred solemnity of his coronation. After which the Constituted Authorities shall enter upon the regular discharge of their respective functions according to the instructions of the Government.

Calcutta Intelligence.

NOVEMBER 2d, 1814.

The Hon. Company's cruizer Aurora, safely arrived at Saugur on the 28th ultimo. She left Java on the 14th of August, and Penang the 27th of September. On Monday arrived the ship Eugenia, from Penang the 2d of October. By these vessels we have received a series of Penang Gazettes to the 1st ultimo. They bring the agreeable intelligence of the safe arrival at that port of the Hon. Company's cruizer Psyche, Captain Tanner, concerning whose safety very serious apprehensions had been at one time entertained at this presidency. We learn also, that the Delhi, Captain Meik, reached the island on the same day with the Psyche—the 23d of September.

The Penang papers from which we have made copious extracts, relate the occurrence of another dreadful fire in the end of September, which distressing event has laid in ashes the greater part of that quarter of the town which is inhabited by natives. Warehouses full of goods were destroyed; and the damage is estimated at above five lacs of dollars.

We regret to notice the death of Mr. Robinson, of the Penang Civil Service, who was lately on a visit to Calcutta.

Letters from head-quarters, of the 24th ultimo, were yesterday received in town, which state that his Lordship was to make his entry into Lucknow on the following morning. Great preparations had been making to receive his Excellency in the most magnificent style, as well as for his entertainment during his residence in that city. It was believed that his Lordship would halt for ten days at Lucknow, and proceed thence to Bareilly. The camp is described as affording a very striking spectacle, from the number and size of the tents for the accommodation of the suite of the Governor General, and from the immense number of followers of every description who attend its movements. His Lordship's tents are pitched in the centre—on the right of the sleeping tent are those of the Military Heads of Departments, and on the left those of the Gentlemen of the Civil Service.—The Physician's and that of the Private Secretary respectively to the right and left of the dinner tent. Those of the Aides-de-Camp, Engineers, &c. on the flanks. The weather continued to be excessively hot during the day, ranging from 92° to 100° at 2 o'clock P. M.

Letters from Scindia's camp, mention the approaching departure of the Resident, Mr. Strachey, for Futty-ghur, to pay his respects to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, on his arrival at that station.

Mr. Strachey was to have set out on the 25th ultimo, accompanied by Captain Todd, commanding the Escort, and expected to reach Futtyghur by the 4th instant.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, Bake House Lane.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1814.

(Continued from the last Paper.)

The weather continued excessively hot, and fevers prevailed in the camp.

The crops, we are happy to hear, promised to be very abundant throughout that part of the country.

Mr. Mainwaring remains at Scindia's camp in charge of the residency.

On Saturday evening, two European seamen belonging to the General Hewett, and the Hon. Company's ship Europe, were killed by sharks, whilst employed in watering the ships from the tank on Saugor Island. One man had his leg torn off, and the other an arm. They both expired almost immediately.

A short time ago as several natives were employed in cutting firewood, near the skirts of the Jungle, at the south side of the salt water lake, a tiger made a sudden bound from a neighbouring thicket, and seizing one man, was about to make off with his prey—when the whole party moved by one impulse, attacked him with their small hatchets, and almost instantly despatched him.

It is with regret we relate the sequel of this story which presents an instance of courage that well deserved a more fortunate catastrophe. The ill-fated object of their friendly zeal though saved from the fangs of the tiger, was found cut in several places by the hatchets, of his rescuers, and one of the wounds has since proved fatal.

SUPREME COURT OF CALCUTTA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29TH.

THE KING ON THE PROSECUTION OF THOMAS STANLEY, v. JAMES MACKENZIE AND JAMES SMITH.

The defendants in this cause had been arraigned in the last Sessions for publishing a libellous advertisement in the Times Newspaper, on the 1st of March, against Mr. Thomas Stanley, an attorney in the Supreme Court. They pleaded not guilty, and traversed till the present Sessions. Mr. Lewin opened the case in an able speech of some length, of which we can only offer a brief abstract.

The learned Counsellor said, it was an old observation that apothecaries had great aversion to taking physic, and a similar remark might be applied to the gentlemen of the law, who shewed the greatest aversion to the remedies so immediately within their reach. But when a man has imbibed a mortal poison, he willingly swallows the most nauseous drug as the only means likely to afford him relief; and when any man has received a most serious injury, the effect of which may involve him in ruin, he then gladly applies to a Court of Justice and a Jury of his countrymen, and looks with confidence for relief and redress. Could the allegations published by the defendants be believed, his client was ruined for ever, but the learned Counsellor said, he trusted they would be proved to be false and malignant.

The defendants were differently situated, The one was the author of the libel, the other only the publisher. Mr. Stanley was an attorney of the Supreme Court, and in the course of his practice was applied to by Smith in February last, who entrusted him with the management of his concerns.

The defendant Smith is a young man, involved in every possible mode of difficulty and debt. Foreseeing the troublesome and unprofitable duty Mr. Stanley might have refused to accept the trust. But his conduct was more liberal and correct; viewing only the embarrasments of his client, he applied himself to the business laid before him, and executed it well. In a suit in which Smith was defendant, he got the best advice, and in the application to this Court obtained justice. He wearied himself in an ungracious cause for an ungracious client. Smith, however, oppressed with the burthen of many difficulties, became malignant against all men, and viewing Mr. Stanley as an enemy, put forth that libel to the world, for which he now stood before their Lordships and the Jury. (The Learned Counsellor then detailed the facts subsequently adduced in evidence.) In publishing that libel, Smith's sole object must have been the gratification of malignant feelings. His statement was calculated to mislead the unwary, while the defence of the accused, though sure, was difficult and distant. Smith though no lawyer was an acute man, and must have well comprehended the nature of the libel. Had he thought himself aggrieved and desired redress, the Court was open to him, and their Lordships would have seen that his attorney did his duty. If the Jury believed Smith to be the author of this document, no arguments would be needed to prove it a libel. In adverting to the case of the other defendant, Mr. Lewin said, that he did not wish to call in question the respectability of his character, and that he was willing to believe that his general conduct was that of a gentleman. Yet it must be observed that Mr. Mackenzie, living at his ease, and undisturbed by difficulty or embarasment, had no excuse to urge of irritation or bad advice. He was not like Smith, entangled with difficulties or become fretful from disappointment. The publication by him was therefore an unprecedented and most unaccountable proceeding. He sent forth a libellous accusation which might travel all over the world and injure the reputation of Mr. Stanley whenever it was read, holding him up as an object of detestation to mankind. Mr. Mackenzie could not plead ignorance of the tendency of the libel: it was too gross and palpable to escape the observation of the most ignorant. Mr. Lewin after stating that the two points for the consideration of the Jury were first, whether the instrument in question was written and published by the defendants, and secondly whether it was a libel, informed them that the points of law would be explained to them by the Bench, and that then it would be their duty to decide upon the facts and the law as attached to the facts,

The rule proving Mr. Stanley to be an attorney of the Court, was now produced. Two warrants were then read. They empowered Mr. Stanley to act as Smith's attorney in two actions, and one suit in equity, in all of which one William Mitchell was complainant and Smith defendant.

The first witness called was George Aviet—is a writer in the employment of Mr. Blaquiere—was employed by Mr. Stanley from March 1813 until August last—knows Smith remembers Stanley being employed by him, as his attorney—has seen Smith write, and can speak to his hand-writing. On looking at the warrants, swears they are Smith's hand writing—remembers an action pending between Mitchell and Smith—does not remember any papers being put in Stanley's hands, but heard Smith say in general, that all his papers were in Stanley's hands. Does not remember any receipts being put into Stanley's hands in Mitchell's cause. Remembers carrying papers to the Master's—recognizes one by his own mark. Smith, while the action was pending, used frequently to come to Stanley's office, two or three times a week, from March till September. On some occasions they fell out. Knows THE TIMES Newspaper. On the 1st of March went to The Times Press, behind the Writers's Buildings, in Calcutta—Mr. D'Mello was printer; saw him at the office,—went there with Stanley, who purchased a paper. On the paper being produced, says he cannot swear to the identical paper. Question by Smith. Remembers very high words between Smith and Stanley in September. Smith came to Stanley's office and went into his room; witness heard nothing; but Stanley and Smith ran out, and Smith said in a loud voice that he would go and inform his counsel Mr. Fergusson, against Stanley. Mr. Stanley two or three times called. "Mr. Smith go out of my office,—witness had heard them at high words two or three times before this, but on those occasions never was in the same room with them. (Smith here produced various letters which were proved by witness to be partly written and partly signed by Stanley. They were marked from No. 1 to No. 10 by the Clerk of the Crown.) In September last, Stanley was ill, lying up stairs—Smith came to the office and was twice or thrice told by the witness that Stanley was sick—he insisted on seeing him, wrote and sent up a chit—he got no answer, and wrote a second note—he said he would stop and receive money, as he was much distressed and had no money to pay for his bazar expences. Mr. Stanley wrote on a slip of paper to witness to pay Smith some rupees, and sent him away. Questioned by Mr. Strettell. Was once or twice at The Times Press; saw D'Mello, and some Portugueze writers; saw types—cannot swear that he was there a second time—the durwan was at the door, and said this is The Times Press—it is in Lyon's Range.

Doctor Keys is a surgeon on this establishment — knows Mr. McKenzie—knows The Times Newspaper—from what Mr. McKenzie said, believes that he was Editor of that paper in March last.

Mr. Stanley, is an attorney of the court—was employed by Smith in two actions and one suit in equity at the suit of Mitchell—Smith put into his hands receipts of Mitchell in the cause—in all those causes Smith was defendant—Smith came to witness on his business as an attorney—had no other recommendation. (Here the receipts of Mitchell were put into witness's hands.) He knows them—they were put into his hands as Smith's attorney. On Tuesday, the 1st March, went to Lyon's Range, to purchase a paper at The Times newspaper office—purchased one from D'Mello, the printer, within the premises. (This paper is now put in his hands—it is marked D.) He enquired for the paper of the day; D'Mello gave it, and witness or his clerk paid him a rupee—after buying it, he asked D'Mello if he was the printer of it—he acknowledged he was—witness remembers seeing on Monday, the preceding day, a paper pasted up in the street, on a wall to a godown near the Esplanade, and at the corner of Post-office street. (The paper is produced, sworn to as Smith's hand writing—and marked E. it was nearly a face simile of the advertisement.) Questioned by Mr. Strettell—Knows the paper, because it remained in his possession till annexed to his affidavit, and sworn to—he took it home and kept it in his own hands—another paper had also been purchased—this is not that paper. (The copy containing the alleged libel as read in Court by the Counsel, for the prosecution was at this time in Mr. Stanley's hands.) Never lost sight of this copy; began writing his affidavit, and on being interrupted put this copy into a box—believes he did not put the other in the box—he put no mark on either—had seen D'Mello before this day, at different places—saw types in the office. Questioned by Mr. Fergusson.—The printing office is in Lyon's Range, No. 2—he got the second paper from Mr. Greenway, that day—had no other paper with the advertisement that day. Is able to swear that the first paper is not that purchased by Mr. Greenway—the second paper was sent to him by Mr. Greenway in the hands of a peon—Greenway had previously told him he would endeavour to procure it—got it about one or two—swears that it never was in the box with the other paper. Questioned by Smith — Became acquainted with Smith in May 1813—believes he saw Smith on September 7th, did not on that day send him two rupees—if the 7th was the day of their conference, they had high words then—the reason of their having words was the improper conduct of Smith on a preceding day when witness was unwell up stairs—can swear he did not strike Smith on that day—remembers Smith coming to his office, with a message from Mr. Scott, concerning a writ against Captain Cunningham; does not know the day; has no recollection of having abused him,—did not strike or kick him,—does not recollect ordering Smith to be turned out of the house that day—he referred him to his attorney about the writ. Did not refuse to produce Mitchell's receipts in the equity cause, or any other, to the arbitrators: received one or two letters requiring the production of the receipts. To the best of his recollection ordered a gold mohur to be given to Smith on the day in which Smith wanted money.

John Lee, is an Ensign in the Company's service; knows Smith; looked at the advertisement in The Times—was told by Smith that he had caused that to be put in the papers; told so three times, Smith called Stanley a villain, said he had defrauded him out of a great deal of money; and that he had made frequent applications for the balance of their accounts, but could not get any satisfaction: he had nothing left but to publish the libel.—Questioned by Smith. Knows him a little; met him in the Calcutta Jail; might have been in Smith's room about twenty times. —(The receipts, libel and paper, pasted against the wall, were now read—on which the evidence for the prosecution closed.)

The traversers being put on their defence, Mr. Smith produced, and began to read an enormously long memorial, occupying many sheets of elephant paper. As his Lordship the Chief Justice observed, in it he had apparently written a history of his life; as its contents appeared to be quite irrelevant to the point at issue, and to consist chiefly of expositions of the blessings reaped by mankind from the Liberty of the Press, the existence of Juries, &c. he was several times interrupted by the Court. He then proceeded to relate conversations and transactions between himself and others, but was reminded, that his dealings with other individuals were quite foreign to the case before the Court. He concluded by begging the Jury to banish all prejudices from their minds, and impartially to examine the proofs which he would bring forward of his innocence.

The Advocate General addressed the Court in behalf of Mr. Mackenzie. The main ground of Mr. Strettell's defence of his client seemed to be, that admitting the publication of the document exhibited was sufficiently brought home to Mr. Mackenzie, yet no proof or inference of the existence of any base or malignant feeling towards Mr. Stanley had appeared or could be suspected, Mr. Strettell very ably contended, that by inserting the advertisement in his paper, Mr. Mackenzie viewed it solely as the notice of Smith's having preferred charges in the Supreme Court, that he considered it as the only means in Smith's power of giving publicity to such intentions, and that on Smith the whole responsibility would rest.

The defendant Smith then called Kali Shunkur, a person who had been some time in his employ. On commencing the examination of this witness, it appeared that the defendant intended to examine him as to various facts no way relating to the charge, he was advised to withdraw him, and for the same reason he declined examining the remaining forty-five witnesses who were in attendance.

Sir Edward Hyde East, the Chief Justice, then addressed the Jury, setting forth the whole of the evidence by which the charge was supported, and explaining minutely the nature of Libel, and the high degree in which it might be deemed prejudicial in its consequences to the prosecutor's interests. With respect to the defendant, Mr. Mackenzie, if the Jury thought the fact of publication was brought home to him, he would be equally guilty of the libel as the defendant Smith, as though the printing was executed by DeMello, whatever is done by a servant in the scope of his employment, is sufficient to bind his master to the act, and this was a principle invariably admitted. Yet the nature of Mackenzie's offence would be less. With respect to the conduct of the other defendant, there was no comment too severe for such a malicious publication. Had Smith supposed himself aggrieved, it was his duty to have complained to the Court, in which was lodged sufficient power for the correction of such abuses. The party considering himself wronged by an attorney, has a shorter process than a complainant in any other situation, and by a summary and less expensive proceeding, the Judges can investigate the case, and should the complaint prove well founded, the Court might at once deprive him of all power to do harm again in the same way; and of the very means by which he obtained a livelihood, by striking him off the rolls of the Court.

To this Court then, the defendant Smith ought to have applied where he would have found that most ample power is wisely lodged to secure the good conduct of every attorney, whose reputation should be as pure and as unsullied as the chastity of women. His Lordship adverted in forcible terms to the evil consequences which might ensue from such a publication, and how far the injury might be conveyed beyond the reach of all remedy. No malice however was imputed to Mr. Mackenzie, who perhaps allowed the insertion of the libel quite accidentally. In the case of the other defendant, his was a cool and deliberate act prompted by his malignant feelings, and his guilt was made out most incontestibly. If then, his Lordship concluded, you are satisfied, as I think you must be, that the facts are proved to bring home the publication of the libel to these defendants, you will find your verdict accordingly.

The Jury then retired, and returned with a verdict of Guilty against both defendants.

SENTENCE.

J. Smith and J. Mackenzie, for libel—Smith to be imprisoned for 6 months, and fined one rupee; and to become bound to keep the

peace for one year—himself in 500 rupees, and 2 ſecurities in 250 each; Mr. Mackenzie fined 100 rupees, and bound on his own recognizance in 500 rupees, to keep the peace for one year.

THE TIMES.

JUNE 7th 1814.

TREATY OF PEACE.

Lord Caſtlereagh brought up a copy of the Treaty of Peace with France, and moved that it ſhould lie on the table.

Mr. Wilberforce could not avoid saying a few words on the preſent occaſion. He could aſſure his noble friend (Lord Caſtlereagh), that he was convinced that he had uſed his beſt exertions to ſecure that object which the houſe and the public had ſo much at heart; at the ſame time, any one who had indulged warm expectations that France could have been prevailed upon to join us heartily in the entire abolition of the ſlave trade, muſt have been much diſappointed in finding that this abolition was not immediately to take place. At preſent it was known that France had no ſlave trade; but when many colonies had been reſtored to France, with the underſtanding that the ſlave trade was to continue for a certain number of years, what was that but giving up great numbers of Africans to all thoſe miſeries from which we wiſhed to have ſaved them? He muſt ſuppoſe that the noble Lord was juſtified by ſome very ſtrong and imperious neceſſity; but ſtill he muſt deeply lament that ſuch a ſacrifice ſhould have been found neceſſary. In his view of the ſubject, it appeared to him the ſurrender of a great part of Africa and many thouſands of human beings to deliberate robbery and murder. It was not merely to give vent to his feelings on this ſubject that he had riſen, but becauſe there were other Treaties ſtill to be concluded, in which he truſted that our interference might be more effectual. We had not as yet ſigned the treaty with Holland, and when we were upon the point of ceding to her ſuch large and important ſettlements, he thought that we might well inſiſt on the ſlave trade being there aboliſhed. What was the ſlave trade, but tearing a number of human beings from their homes and their country, and conſigning them and their deſcendants for ever, to ſlavery. To fix any particular time for the abolition of the trade, was to give a premium to embarking in it until that time ſhould arrive. It reminded him of a text of ſcripture which had been quoted on a former debate on this ſubject, "Woe to the inhabitants of the earth! for the devil is come upon the earth with great power; for his time is ſhort." Such, he feared, would be the condition of Africa, if the ſlave trade were only to continue a few years longer. He hoped that the noble Lord might yet find ſome means of checking the miſchief, by ſome limitation of the number of ſlaves imported, or of the tonnage of veſſels allowed to be employed in the traffic. We were now to cede to France large ſettlements on the north coaſt of Africa, which had now for many years enjoyed a ſort of repoſe, and where its chiefs had ſince directed their exertions to more humane purſuits. This repoſe he found would now only prove "*ſpatium requiemque doloris*;" and that there would be again wars ſtirred up between village and village, and between neighbour and neighbour. He expreſſed a ſtrong hope, that the great Emperor Alexander would be ready to connect his name with the abolition of this the greateſt evil which now afflicts the earth. Was the period of general joy throughout Europe to be the time for letting looſe war, in its moſt cruel and ſavage form, among the innocent nations of Africa? He hoped that the noble lord would ſtill be able to prevail on the principal powers of Europe ſincerely to join in the immediate abolition of this deteſtable traffic.

Lord Caſtlereagh ſaid, he could have wiſhed, in point of order, that his hon. friend had deferred the obſervations he had juſt made till the treaty on the table had come to be taken into conſideration on a future day, to be named for that purpoſe, as his hon. friend would then have had an opportunity to have read the treaty, and to have formed his judgment with more accuracy on the points in which he felt himſelf ſo deeply intereſted, than he could poſſibly do by this anticipation of the ſubject. When it came to be diſcuſſed regularly before the houſe, he had no doubt but his hon. friend would find that every care and caution had been uſed to place the queſtion on the ſafeſt grounds, ſo as to ſuit the beſt feelings of his hon. friend, of the houſe, and of the country. He was by no means ſurpriſed that his hon. friend was feelingly alive to a ſubject which had for ſo many years engaged his deepeſt and warmeſt attention, and muſt naturally have cauſed him ſo many cares and anxieties; but he flattered himſelf, if his hon. friend had abſtained from preſſing the ſubject at the preſent moment, he would ſoon have been convinced that the points he alluded to were perhaps placed in a more favourable ſtate than his hon. friend at preſent ſeemed to apprehend. It certainly was not his wiſh to anticipate any part of the debate which would take place on a future day; but in anſwer to what had fallen from his honourable friend in ſome of his obſervations, he could not but think he had been ſomewhat too ſanguine in what he had ſuppoſed could be done on a point of ſo much importance, and of ſuch an extenſive complication of different intereſts of the higheſt magnitude. With reſpect to France, there could be no doubt but peace muſt be as deſirable to the people there as it could be to us; but then it was equally natural for ſo great and high minded a people to expect, when they received back certain of their colonies, that they ſhould have them with all their former advantages; and as they looked upon their former right to ſtock them with ſlaves to form one of thoſe advantages, and a very Principal one, it was not very ſurpriſing that they ſhould have ſhewn themſelves averſe from parting with that right, and anxious to retain it. It was very evident to the French Government, that the whole of the French people were very warm on this ſubject; that in the preſent moment they were not prepared for it; and therefore to have preſſed it peremptorily as a meaſure abſolutely neceſſary to be definitively adjuſted, might have only fixed their prejudice in its favour deeper, and made the obtainment of it at a future period more difficult. It was therefore thought more adviſable to leave it open to further diſcuſſion in a congreſs hereafter to be held for that and many other important purpoſes; and he was ſure the cauſe of humanity; which ſo mainly intereſted, could not have a more ardent and powerful advocate than in that great monarch, who ſo much for the happineſs, not only of France but of all Europe, now filled the throne of France. His beſt feelings, and thoſe of his auguſt family, were in the higheſt degree, favourable to the abolition of that inhuman traffic; and he hoped the time was not very far diſtant when it would be proved, that to preſs a point with too much vehemence at any given time, was not always the ſpeedieſt way of obtaining the wiſhed for end. On this ſubject he could alſo ſay, with the higheſt ſatisfaction, that his honourable friend could not wiſh more ardently for a total abolition of the Slave Trade, than did thoſe illuſtrious Potentates the Emperor of Ruſſia, and the Emperor of Auſtria, and the King of Pruſſia; and in the future Congreſs which had been alluded to, his hon. friend would have the aſſiſtance of thoſe three great Powers to obtain, by their united influence, added to our own, from Spain and Portugal, the great and important object which his hon. friend had ſo nearly at heart. He would not any farther anticipate upon the diſcuſſion which muſt enſue upon this ſubject, and concluded by moving that the Treaty be one the table, and be taken into conſideration on Thurſday ſe'nnight.

Lord Milton ſaid, the noble lord had no reaſon to find fault with his hon. friend for having anticipated the future diſcuſſion of this ſubject; for he had not drawn from the noble lord any thing which it was of the ſlighteſt conſequence either to make known or to conceal. The noble lord had not ſaid much to alleviate the anxieties of his hon. friend, or to remove his doubts on the point in queſtion, by informing the houſe that the Emperor of Ruſſia and the King of Pruſſia were favourable to the abolition of the ſlave-trade, becauſe they neither of them had any colonies,—they might be powerful in armies, but they had no commerce. What had been done as to Spain and Portugal? Thoſe were the powers whoſe conſent to ſuch abolition would be of the greateſt conſequence. He hoped the noble Lord would prove right in his idea that the article he had ſigned would be of advantage in the end; but he owned it did not to him ſeem likely that a people would be very ready to give up a trade after they had derived ſome advantage from it, who were ſo very averſe to give it up when there was nothing to be got by it.

The treaty was then ordered to be taken into conſideration on Friday ſe'nnight.

CORN LAWS.

The Chancellor of the exchequer moved that the ſeveral petitions againſt the alteration of the Corn Laws be referred to a ſelect Committee. On the queſtion being put.

Mr. W. Smith ſaid when a ſimilar meaſure was propoſed ſome time ago, he had expreſſed himſelf in favour of it; but he had objected that there was not time for the houſe to do any thing effectual in it during the preſent ſeſſion. The committee might come to the wiſeſt poſſible concluſions; but if they did, they could effect no good; and if the motion was perſiſted in, he would oppoſe the committee. He was not guided in his conduct by any apprehenſions of violence of any kind being offered either to the houſe, or to any one belonging to it; but there was not time for any committee to give the ſubject due and mature conſideration. Much had been ſaid in the courſe of the debate about exciting the people to petitioning. In that city which he had the honour to repreſent, and from which he had that day preſented a petition ſigned by upwards of 12,000 perſons, there had been a meeting, at which upwards of 7000 perſons were preſent, and there was but one opinion; and certainly no means taken to excite. The people there were all of one opinion, "that the meaſure ſhould be poſtponed." The houſe had it in their power to give ſatisfaction to the people or diſſatisfaction. He ſhould prefer the former; and therefore, as moſt of the petitions prayed to have the meaſure deferred till next ſeſſion, he ſhould in conformity with the ſentiments of the petition vote againſt the committee.

Mr. Weſtern was in favour of the Committee. He lamented the mode in which the queſtion had been argued both in and out of the houſe, viz. on the aſſumption, that if the meaſure was carried, it muſt of courſe raiſe the price of corn, in which aſſumption he was convinced they were miſtaken; for during the whole time of the prohibitory acts, a period of 63 years, the prices of corn in this country were never ſo low. He hoped the committee would be formed of other members than the laſt, and when proper information was given to it, and the matter ſeriouſly, fairly, and diſpaſſionately inveſtigated, he had no doubt but thoſe ſuſpicions which now created ſo much alarm would all be done away. The information wanted was not very extenſive; nothing more would be neceſſary, in his opinion, but to take the average prices of corn during a given number of years; and compare them with the preſent prices.

Mr. Dominick Browne ſpoke in favour of the corn laws.

Mr. Roſe thought it impoſſible the labours of the committee now moved for could be exerciſed, ſo as to give general ſatisfaction. He continued in his firſt opinion that the interference of the legiſlature, would tend to raiſe the price of corn, and as ſuch would oppoſe the committee.

Mr. Weſtern explained.

Mr. Long Wellesley was in favour of the committee, becauſe he had oppoſed the former meaſure. In the committee it might be ſhewn that what had been held out by a right hon. gentleman (on the floor), and others, "that the rents of lands were exorbitant," was not a fact—if he had an opportunity given to him, he could prove it.

Mr. Roſe (with great warmth) denied he had ever ſaid, "rents were exorbitant," and deſired the hon. gentleman to ſay when and where he had done ſo.

Mr. Long Wellesley ſaid he had aſſerted it in the book he had publiſhed.

Mr. Roſe ſaid; the words "exorbitant rents" were there, but they were not his, he had uſed them as ſpoken by Mr. Curwen, who was eſteemed one of the firſt agriculturiſts in the kingdom. That hon. gentleman had ſpoken them, and he had quoted them as an authority for what he himſelf had advanced.

Mr. J. P. Grant ſaid, that having been againſt the other committee, he would vote for this, not for the purpoſe of inſtructing the houſe, but to inſtruct the people, who, if well informed on the ſubject, would loſe all their preſent prejudices and ſuſpicions. No man was more deſirous to conciliate the good opinion of the people, becauſe no meaſure could be of ſervice without it. He wiſhed for the Committee, and thought after a fair and diſpaſſionate inveſtigation the preſent objections would be done away.

Mr. Preſton [illegible] in favour of the Corn Laws, and was ſure in[illegible] one was wanting to make the meaſure a [illegible]

Sir C. Burrell [illegible] favour of the agricultural intereſt, [illegible] much oppreſſed by many of the [illegible] petitions [illegible] horſes for agriculture; and ma[illegible] only on the barley property [illegible] only the lower orders uſed to [illegible]; this duty now prevented the [illegible] ſmuggling.

Lord A. Hamilton felt himſelf compelled to oppoſe the committee, becauſe he underſtood it was meant to bring forward ſome effective meaſure on the report during the preſent ſeſſion, and there was not time for it. The members muſt have time to meet and to collect information that would not require leſs than three weeks. After the report, the diſcuſſions would in all likelihood take up as much time as they had done already, ſo that at the end of July they would have to ſend a bill to the Lords for their concurrence. The committee could not do juſtice to the ſubject without information reſpecting the price of grain, and what modification might take place reſpecting the property and war taxes.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was of opinion that the houſe ſhould wait for the report of the committee, and be guided by that, as to what ſteps, if any, ſhould be taken during the preſent ſeſſion. It was not likely that the report would be made in time ſufficient for Parliament to take any ſteps upon it; nevertheleſs, the houſe ſhould not be precluded from coming to any determination that the circumſtances of the caſe might require.

Mr. H. Thornton thought the houſe ſhould not delegate to a committe the meaſures to be adopted. In a meeting of his conſtituents, the ſubject had been diſcuſſed with the greateſt coolness, and much confidence had been repoſed in the diſcretion of their repreſentatives.

(To be Continued in our next.)

Friday, May 27.

CORN LAWS.

Mr. J. Smith preſented a petition from Nottingham, ſigned by 98 perſons, praying that no alteration might take place in the corn laws.

Mr. Moore preſented a petition from Coventry, praying that no alteration might take place in the corn laws during the preſent ſeſſion of parliament.

Colonel Carew preſented a petition from the town of Wexford in favour of the corn laws. Ordered to lie on the table.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

On a reſolution being moved for the grant of 3350,000l. for Extraordinary Army Expences of 1813.

The Hon. Captain Bennett made ſeveral remarks on the items in the papers. He remarked particularly one of 1000l. to Lord Burgherſh, not for ſervices performed; but to enable him by that advance to go out on a military miſſion. This appeared extraordinary as his Lordſhip was of a family which muſt certainly conſider itſelf opulent: his father held the poſt of Lord Privy Seal and had filled ſome of the firſt offices in the State. He ſeemed the laſt man that could want ſuch an advance.

Mr. Arbuthnot ſaid that Lord Burgherſh was ſent on a military miſſion recommended by the Secretary of State, to the Auſtrian head quarters. From the execution of the miſſion, there was no reaſon to doubt his Lordſhip's ſervices. It did not follow that he was to opulent merely becauſe his father was.

The ſums of five millions were voted to pay Exchequer bills for Great Britain, and 200,000l. for Ireland, and of one million for Exchequer bills in 1813. The report was brought up: committee to be reſumed on Wedneſday.

GRANTS TO LORD LYNEDOCH &c.

The reſolution for the grant to Lord Lynedoch was read, and the bill ordered to be brought in.

On the ſecond reading of a ſimilar reſolution, reſpecting Lord Hill:

Mr. C. Wynne was glad of the alteration that had been made in the annuities, but had ſome obſervations to make as to their amount. Lord Lynedoch had a paternal eſtate of more or leſs value. It was not ſo with Lord Beresford: yet it was to be recollected that he commanded the Portugueſe army. On that government he had an acknowledged claim; and he truſted he would remain there as commander in chief after peace. But Lord Hill had no foreign appointments. He was one of thirteen children: his father was known in that houſe, and had lived long on a ſmall fortune with great reſpectability. He had five ſons in the public ſervice; a ſon of his died lately, and left ſeven children: altogether, there were no leſs than nineteen to provide for. Lord Hill could therefore expect no very conſiderable addition to his private fortune. Lord Rodney, and other Admirals, received 2000l. a year in England, and 1000l. a year in Ireland; that was before the Iriſh union. He wiſhed this ſubject to be re conſidered, as 30,000l. were ſurely more than neceſſary. Thirteen years ago 2,000l. a year was a different thing from what it now is; yet even then 30,000l. was thought only a proper ſum: Lord Rodney at the time his annuity was voted, appeared a rich man, by the capture of St. Euſtatia, though that turned out very differently. Army commands formerly were very lucrative; but the ſyſtem had been, for good reaſons, altered. Lord Hill had been in ſervice ſince his 16th year; at Toulon, in Egypt, in Spain, and other parts of the world. He wiſhed the reſolution poſtponed to give opportunity for further conſideration, as ſo few members were preſent.

Mr. B. Bathurſt was ſorry the attendance was ſo thin. It was obviouſly very difficult to make any nice diſtinctions in theſe grants. Undoubtedly Lord Lynedoch's caſe was different from the others; but the obſervations reſpecting Lord Beresford ſeemed confounded. He knew of no grant that had been made to that gallant officer by the Portugueſe government; and it was impoſſible to know what that government might do reſpecting him in a time of peace. Lords Rodney and Duncan; it was true; had 1000l. a year in Ireland, before the Union; but the amount now propoſed was the ſame as had been given in England; and was propoſed with the entire concurrence of Lord Hill's relations. They certainly did not conceive that there was any indifference to the Noble Lord's merits. All would with theſe grants as ample as poſſible: but peers created for ſervices were not neceſſarily required to be at ſuch expence as the hereditary nobility. Their elevation ſpoke for itſelf on the ground of their public ſervices.

The Speaker ſuggeſted, that the only proper way was to move an adjournment; which was accordingly moved till Wedneſday next; and the Houſe adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, May 27.

The Royal Aſſent was given by commiſſion to the Cuſtom Duties Bill, Colonial Offices Bill, Sugar Bill, Slave Ships Regiſter Bill, Iriſh Poſt-office Bill, Iriſh Infirmaries Bill, Teake Wood Bill, Stores Embezzlement Bill, French Goods Bill, Atlas Aſſurance Company's Bill, and ſeveral Road and incloſure Bills.

Best's Divorce Bill, the Dover Caſtle Gaol Bill, and ſeveral private bills, were read a third time, and paſſed.—Adjourned till Wedneſday.

ABSTRACT OF THE CORN BILL.

AS AMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The preſent duties to ceaſe and determine. From and after the 1ſt day of Auguſt 1814, the duties ſpecified in the Shedule of the Act, and no other, to be paid. Such duties to be regulated by the aggregate average price of the whole of the twelve maritime diſtricts in England and Wales; ſuch average price to be aſcertained in ſuch manner to be directed by the Acts of the 31ſt and 32d years of the preſent reign.

Imported corn may be warehouſed under the proviſions, &c. of 43d George III. without payment of duty, and again exported. But all foreign corn, grain, meal or flour, ſo warehouſed, and which ſhall be afterwards taken out for home conſumption, in any part of the United Kingdom, ſhall be ſubject to the duties payable at the time of ſuch foreign corn, grain, meal or flour, being ſo taken out for home conſumption, upon foreign corn, grain, meal and flour, reſpectively imported into the United Kingdom, in like manner as if the ſame had been then imported. Foreign meal or flour not to be imported into Ireland, but for exportation.

Duties on corn or grain imported into Ireland, from and after the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt, 1814, ſhall be calculated according to the proportion which the weight and price of the barrel of corn or grain in Ireland, by Iriſh meaſure and currency, ſhall bear to the weight and price of the quarter of corn or grain in Great Britain, by Britiſh meaſure and currency.

This Act to continue in force five years, and from thence until the end of the next Seſſion of Parliament. To this Act is annexed the ſchedule to which it refers, and which we have already given. It is entitled, "A Schedule of the Duties on the Articles hereinafter mentioned, when imported from any foreign country, except the province of Quebec, or the other Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in North America." They are as follow: Wheat, if at or under 63 ſhillings per quarter price, to pay a duty of 24 ſhillings—from 63 to 64, to pay a duty of 24s.—from 64 to 65, a duty of 23s.—from 65 to 66, a duty of 22s—and ſo up to 80s. and upwards, at which the duty is reduced to 1 ſhilling. So that as the price advances from 66s. the duty decreaſes, and thus the aggregate of price and duty always remain the ſame, viz. 87s. per quarter.

Other ſcales follow upon the ſame plan for different kinds of grain.

THE DUCHESS OF OLDENBURGH.

Wednesday morning, the Ducheſs of Oldenburgh left Pulteney Hotel, and proceeded to the Quakers' Meeting in Houndsditch, to attend the annual meeting of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers. Her Imperial Highneſs and ſuite returned in the Prince Regent's carriage to Pulteney Hotel about two o'clock. At four o'clock her Imperial Highneſs received a viſit from the Prince Regent at Pulteney Hotel. His Royal Highneſs remained with the Royal Ducheſs till about half paſt ſix; when he returned to Carlton Houſe to dinner.

Thurſday: he Ducheſs of Oldenburgh paid a viſit to Weſtminſter Hall, to view the Courts. A ſhort time previous to twelve o'clock; her Royal Highneſs arrived with her attendants at the door leading to the Hall. She was received by Lord Erſkine; Lady Ellenborough, and Lord Ellenborough's ſon; Mr. Law.—A breakfaſt had been previouſly laid out with great taſte and elegance, in the room appropriated to the Lord Chief Juſtice. The Ducheſs was conducted to the breakfaſt table; and ſoon after proceeded to the King's Bench in the order following:—

Three Ushers of the Court.

Lord Ellenborough's Tip-ſtaffs, holding their ſtaves of authority.

The Lord Chief Juſtice's Attendants.

The Ducheſs of Oldenburgh, with Lord Erſkine.

Lady Ellenborough and her Daughter.

A Ruſſian Prince, and the Gentlemen attending on the Ducheſs, brought up the rear. A crimſon carpet had been ſpread from the ſteps leading to the Judge's room, to the Court of King's Bench; and her Royal Highneſs walked upon it to the Court. She went in at the door leading to the Bench; and being received by Lord Ellenborough; took a ſeat on the right of his Lordſhip. Having paid attention a conſiderable time to the trial going on, ſhe returned to her carriage, apparently much gratified by the ſight of the Hall, &c. Lord Erſkine explained to her Royal Highneſs that it was firſt built by W. Ruſſus, in 1097, and directed her attention to the roof of Iriſh oak; which has the well known property of being clean, and free from that filth occaſioned by vermin in other timber. Here hung ſome years ſince, the trophies obtained by the confederates under the Duke of Marlborough, at Hockſtet and Blenheim. It has been, ſince the 5th of Henry III. the place where our Courts of Judicature ſit: All the hiſtorical facts attached to it were related to the Ducheſs, who could not have ſeen an object more worthy her curioſity. A vaſt crowd of perſons aſſembled in the Hall and Parliament ſtreet, to ſee her go to the Court, and return to her carriage.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Being from home I did not ſee your account in your laſt Sunday's paper, of the Ducheſs of Oldenburgh's tour to the weſt of England till this day. You have ſaid, "on her return to London ſhe took a view en paſſant of [illegible]ham, from the Lodge gate." whereas ſhe ſaw the houſe and gardens, the park, china gallery, &c. &c. and partook, with her ſuit, of a cold collation provided for her; and expreſſed herſelf highly pleaſed and gratified, and about ſeven o'clock were on [illegible]ycombe only, that night.

Blenheim Gardens, May 22, 1814. R. WHITMAN.

STATE PAPER.

FERDINAND'S REFUSAL OF THE CONSTITUTION MADE BY THE SPANISH CORTES.

Since the period when Divine Providence, in conſequence of the ſpontaneous and ſolemn reſignation of my auguſt father, placed me on the throne of my anceſtors, of which the Kingdom took the oaths to me as heir by its procurators, aſſembled in

Cortes, according to the law and custom of the Spanish nation, practised in the most remote periods; and since that happy day on which I entered the Capital amidst the most sincere demonstrations of affection and loyalty with which the people of Ma[illegible] came out to receive me, this display of love towards my royal person making a deep impression on the French hosts, who, under the cloak of friendship, had advanced as far as that City, being a prelage of what that heroic population would one day perform for their King, and for their honour, and giving that example which the other parts of the kingdom have nobly followed; since that day, I determined in my royal mind, to reply to sentiments so loyal, and to satisfy the great obligations which a king is under towards his subjects to dedicate my whole time to the discharge of such august functions, and to repair the evils which the pernicious influence of a favourite had caused in the preceding reign. My first labours were directed to the restoration of various magistrates and other persons, who had been arbitrarily removed from their functions; but the difficult state of affairs, and the perfidy of Bonaparte, from the cruel effect of which I wished, by proceeding to Bayonne, to preserve my people, scarcely allowed time for more. The royal family being assembled there, an atrocious attack was perpetrated on the whole of it, and particularly on my person, unequalled in the history of civilised nations, both in its circumstances and in the series of events which took place there; and the sacred law of nations being there violated in the highest degree, I was deprived of my liberty, stripped of the government of my kingdoms, and conveyed to a palace with my very dear brother and uncle, which served as a sort of honourable prison for about the space of six years

Amidst this affliction, I had always present to my mind the love and loyalty of my people, and the consideration of the endless calamities to which they were exposed formed a great part of my grief; inundated as they were with enemies; nearly destitute of all means of resistance, without King, and without a Government previously established, which might put in motion and unite at its voice the force of the nation, direct its impulse, and avail itself of the resources of the State, to combat the forces which simultaneously invaded the Peninsula, and had treacherously got possession of its principal fortresses: In this lamentable situation, as the only remedy that remained, I issued, as well as I could while surrounded by force, the Decree of the 5th of May, 1808, addressed to the Council of Castile, and in defect of it to any other Board or audience that might be at liberty, in order that the Cortes might be convoked, who had only to employ themselves on the spur of the moment, in raising the taxes and supplies necessary for the defence of the kingdom, remaining permanent for other events which might occur: but this my Royal Decree unfortunately was not known here; and although it was afterwards known, the provinces provided for the same object, as soon as the accounts reached them of the cruel tragedy perpetrated in Madrid on the memorable 2d of May, by the Chief of the French troops, through the instrumentality of the Juntas which they created. Next took place the glorious battle of Baylen: the French fled as far as Vittoria, and all the provinces, with the capital, proclaimed me anew, King of Castile and Leon, in the metropolis, with the same formalities as the Kings my august predecessors. This is a recent fact, of whom the medals struck in all parts afford demonstrative proof, and which the people through whom I have passed since my return from France have confirmed by the effusion of *vivas* which moved the sensibility of my heart, where they are engraved never to be effaced. From the deputies nominated by the *Juntas* the *Central Junta* was formed; who exercised in my royal name, all the powers of Sovereignty from Sept. 1808, till Jan. 1810; in which month was established the *first Council of Regency*, in whom the exercise of that power continued till the 24th of September of the same year; on which day were installed in the isle of Leon the *Cortes* called *General and Extraordinary*, when 104 Deputies took the oaths in which they engaged to preserve for me my dominions as their Sovereign; all which appears from the act certified by the Secretary of State Don Nicolas Maria de Sierra. But these Cortes, assembled in a manner never used in Spain, even in the most arduous cases, and in the most turbulent times of the minorities of Kings, in which the Assembly of Procurators who were wont to be more numerous than in the common and ordinary Cortes, were not called the States of the *Nobility* and *Clergy*, although the *Central Junta* had so ordered, this Decree having been artfully concealed from the Council of Regency, and also the fact that the Junta had assigned to it the Presidency of the Cortes, a prerogative of the Crown which the Regency would not have left to the decision of the Congress, if it had been acquainted therewith.

In consequence of this, every thing remained at the disposal of the Cortes, who, on the very day of their installation, and by way of commencement to their acts, despoiled me of my sovereignty, which the same [illegible] had only a little before acknowledged, ascribing it nominally to the nation, in order to appropriate it to themselves, and then, upon such usurpation, to dictate to the nation such laws as they pleased, imposing upon it the yoke by which it should receive them compulsorily in a new Constitution, which the deputies established without authority of the provinces, people, or juntas, and without the knowledge of those provinces, which were said to be represented by substitutes from Spain and the Indies. This Constitution they sanctioned and published in 1812. This first attack upon the prerogatives of the throne, abusing the name of the nation, became, as it were, the basis of all my other attacks which followed it; and in spite of the repugnance of many deputies, perhaps of the majority, they were adopted and raised to the rank of laws, which they called fundamental, by means of the shouts, threats, and violence of those who attended in the galleries of the Cortes, with which they alarmed and terrified; and that which was in truth the work of a faction, was clothed with the specious mask of the general will, and for fear will, that of a few seditious persons, who in Cadiz, and afterwards in Madrid, occasioned affliction to all good citizens, made their own to pass.—These facts are notorious, that there is scarcely any one who is ignorant of them; and the very Diaries of the Cortes furnish ample proof of them A mode of making laws for a reign to the Spanish nation gave occasion to an alteration of the good laws under which, in other times, it was respected and happy. In truth, almost all the forms of the ancient constitution of the Monarchy were innovated upon; and copying the revolutionary and democratic principles of the French Constitution, of 1791, they sanctioned, not the fundamental laws of a moderate Monarchy, but those of a popular Government, with a chief, or magistrate; their mere delegated executor, and not a King, although they gave him that name, to deceive and seduce the unwary and the notion Under the same want of liberty this new Constitution was signed and sworn to; and it is known to all, not only what passed with regard to the respectable Bishop of Orense, but also the punishment with which those were threatened who refused to sign and swear to it.

To prepare the public mind to receive such novelties, especially those regarding my royal person and the prerogatives of the Crown, the public newspapers were resorted to as a means, some of which [illegible] ies of the Cortes conducted, and abused the liberty of the press, established by them, to render the Royal power odious, giving to all the rights of Majesty the name of despotism—making *King* and *Despot* synonimous terms, and calling Kings *Tyrants*—while, at the same time, they cruelly persecuted every one who had the firmness to contradict them, or to differ from this revolutionary and seditious mode of thinking; and in every thing democracy was affected, the army and navy, and all other establishments which, from time immemorial, had been called *royal*, being stripped of that name, and *national* substituted, with which they flattered the people, who, however, in spite of these perverse arts, retained, by their natural loyalty, the good feelings which always formed their character. Of all this, since I have happily entered the Kingdom, I have been acquiring faithful information and knowledge, partly from my own observations, and partly from the public papers, in which, up to this very day, representations of my arrival and my character are impudently circulated, so gross and infamous in themselves, that even with regard to any other individual they would constitute very heavy offences worthy of severe notice and punishment. Circumstances so unexpected have filled my heart with bitterness, which could only be alleviated by the demonstrations of affection from all those who hoped for my arrival, in order that by my presence, an end might be put to these calamities, and to the oppression in which those were, who retained in their minds the remembrance of my person, and figned for the true happiness of their country

I swear and promise to you, true and loyal Spaniards, at the same time that I sympathise with the evils which you have suffered, you shall not be disappointed of your noble expectations. Your Sovereign wishes to be so on your account, and in this he places his glory, that he is the Sovereign of an heroic nation, who by their immortal deeds have gained the admiration of the world, and preserved their liberty and honour. I abhor and detest despotism; neither the intelligence and cultivation of the nations of Europe could now endure it; nor in Spain were its kings ever despots Neither its good laws, nor constitution, authorised despotism; although, unfortunately, from time to time, as happens every where else, and in every thing human, there may have been abuses of power which no possible Constitution can wholly guard against; nor were they the faults of the Constitution which the nation had, but of individuals, and the effects of unpleasant but very rare circumstances, which gave occasion to them. However, in order to avert them, as effectually as human foresight will allow, namely, by preserving the honour of the royal dignity, and its rights, since those appertaining to it and to the people are equally inviolable, I will treat with the procurators of Spain and of the Indies; and order being restored, together with the good usages under which the nation has lived, and which the Kings my predecessors established with its consent, every thing that relates to the good of my kingdoms shall be solidly and legitimately enacted, in Cortes legitimately assembled, as soon as it may be possible to do so, in order that my subjects may live prosperous and happy, in one religion, and under one government, strictly united by indissoluble ties. In this, and in this alone consists the temporal felicity of a King and a kingdom, which enjoy the title of Catholic, by way of eminence; and immediately preparations shall be made for what may appear best towards the assembling of such a Cortes; in which I trust, the bases of the prosperity of my subjects, in both hemispheres, may be confirmed. The liberty and security of persons and property shall be firmly secured by means of laws, which guaranteeing public liberty and order, shall leave to all that salutary liberty whose undisturbed enjoyment distinguishes a moderate from an arbitrary and despotic Government; and in which the citizens subject to the former ought to live. This just liberty all likewise shall enjoy, in order to communicate through the press their ideas and thoughts, within those limits, however, which found reason imperiously prescribes to all. that it may not degenerate into licentiousness; for the respect which is due to religion and the Government, and that which men mutually owe towards each other, can, under no civilized Government, be reasonably permitted to be violated and trampled upon with impunity.

All surpicion, likewise, of any dissipation of the revenues of the State shall cease: those which are assigned for the expences required by the honour of my royal person and family, & that of the nation whom I have the glory to govern, being separated from the revenues which by the consent of the kingdom, may be imposed & assigned for the maintenance of the State in all branches of the administration. The laws, which shall in future serve as a rule of action to my subjects, shall also be enacted in concert with the Cortes, inasmuch as these bases may serve as an authentic declaration of my royal intentions in the Government with which I am about to be vested, and will represent to all neither a despot nor a tyrant, but a King, and a father of his subjects; having in like manner heard from the unanimous declaration of persons respectable for their zeal and knowledge, and from representations made to me from various parts of the kingdom, in which are expressed the repugnance and disgust with which both the Constitution formed by the General and Extraordinary Cortes, as well as the other political establishments recently introduced, are regarded in the provinces; considering also the miseries which have sprung therefrom, and would increase, should I assent to and swear to the said Constitution; acting in conformity to such general and decided demonstrations of the wishes of my people, and also because they are just and well founded; I DECLARE, that my royal intention is, not only not to swear nor accede to the said Constitution, nor to any decree of the General and Extraordinary Cortes, and of the Ordinary at present sitting, these, to wit, which derogate from the rights and prerogatives of my sovereignty, established by the Constitution and the laws under which the nation has thrived in times past, but to pronounce that Constitution and such decrees null and of no effect, now, or at any other time, as if such acts had never passed, and that they are entirely abrogated, and without any obligation on my people and subjects, of whatever class and condition, to fulfil or observe them. And as he who should attempt to support them, and shall thus contradict my royal proclamation, adhered with the above agreement and absent, will attack the prerogatives of my sovereignty, and the happiness of the nation, and will cause discontent and disturbance in my kingdoms, I declare, whoever shall dare to attempt the same will be guilty of high treason, and as such subjects to capital punishment, whether he perform the same by deed, by writing, or by words, moving and exciting, or in any other way exhorting and persuading that the said Constitution and Decrees be kept and observed.

And in order that, until public order be restored, together with the system observed in the kingdom prior to the introduction of these novelties, for the attainment of which suitable measures shall be taken without delay, the administration of justice may not be interrupted, it is my will that, in the mean time, the ordinary Magistracies of towns shall be continued as now established, the Courts of Law where there are such, and the audiencias, Intendants, and other judicial tribunals; and to the political and administrative branches, the common councils of towns, according to their present constitution, until the Cortes, who shall be summoned, being heard, the stable order of this part of the Government of the kingdom be assented to" And from the day on which this my decree shall be published and communicated to the President for the time being of the Cortes at present met, the said Cortes shall cede their sittings; and their acts with those of the preceding Cortes, together with whatever documents or diplomas shall be in their office of archives and secretaryship, or in the possession of any other individual whatever, shall be collected by the person charged with the execution of this my Royal Decree: and shall be deposited for the present in the Guildhall of the city of Madrid, the room in which they are placed being locked and sealed up; the books of their library shall be conveyed to the royal library; and whoever shall endeavour to obstruct the execution of this part of my Royal Decree, in any way whatever; I also declare him guilty of HIGH TREASON, and that as such the punishment of death shall be inflicted upon him. And from this day shall cease in every tribunal of the kingdom all proceedings in any cause, now pending for any infraction of the Constitution, and those who, for such causes, have been imprisoned or arrested, shall be immediately set at liberty.—Such then is my will, because the welfare and happiness of the nation require it.

Given at Valencia, the 4th of May, 1814.

I, THE KING,

Pedro de Macanaz, Secretary of Decrees.

As Captain General of New Castile, Political and Military Governor of the whole Province, and by order of his Majesty Don Ferdinand VII. whom God preserve, I cause it to be published,

FRANCISCO RAMON DE EGUIA Y LETONA.

Madrid, May 11, 1814.

STAR—JUNE 21st.

This morning, at an early hour Lord Cochrane, Charles Random De Berenger, Robert Butt, Thomas Holloway, Ralph Sandom, and Henry Lyte, the persons convicted of the fraud on the Stock Exchange, were brought into the Court of Kings Bench, in the custody of the proper officers.

Sir Simon Le Blanc, and the other Judges, took their seats on the bench about half past ten o'clock, and the defendants, being then called upon by name, stood up, on the floor of the Court.

Sir Simon Le Blanc then addressed the defendants in an impressive speech. He reminded them that they had hada fair and full trial, and recapitulated the evidence, expressing it to be the firm conviction of his mind, and of his brother Judges, that the Jury were perfectly correct in the inference they drew of the guilt of the whole of the defendants.

His Lordship then dwelt upon the heinousness of their offence, and described the conspiracy of which they had been found guilty as one of the most serious nature. It was aimed against the property of thousands of unsuspecting individuals, and was calculated upon the most cold blooded principles, for the unworthy purpose of overloading the already too full coffers of rich and greedy men.

Needy adventurers were resorted to, as the agents to effect this fraudulent purpose, but like other cases of guilt, the enormity and the extent of the fraud attempted, brought the means of its detection along with it. The conspiracy was conducted with all the cunning, artifice, and trick, requisite in the opinion of the defendants to effect their criminal purpose, and immense profits to them would have been the consequence.

His Lordship reprobated, in strong terms, the attempts made by certain of the defendants to blindfold and mislead the public by false evidence subsequent to the commission of the principal fraud, and animadverted, in a particular manner, on the attempt of Berenger to prove an alibi as heightening his guilt.

The law wisely attached perpetual infamy to all persons convicted of a conspiracy, and in the present instance, those who administered justice, would convince the world that the law is no respecter of persons.

His Lordship then passed the Sentence of the Court, which was that Lord Cochrane, Richard Butt, and Charles De Berenger, should stand for one hour in the Pillory, opposite the Stock Exchange, and be imprisoned for twelve Calendar Months in the Kings Bench, that Lord Cochrane and R. Butt should also pay a fine of One Thousand Pounds each to the King. Thomas Holloway, Ralph Sandom, and Henry Lyte, were also sentenced to Twelve Months imprisonment in the same prison, and Holloway to pay a fine of Five Hundred Pounds.

The defendants were then led out of Court by the Officers. The Crowd was immense. Lord Cochrane was much affected, and seemed to meet with great commiseration.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JUNE 4.

The King this day proceeded in state to the palace of the Legislative Body. Salutes of artillery announced, at half-past two o'clock, the arrival of his Majesty.

Early in the morning an immense concourse of people had proceeded to the Palais Bourbon, where the sittings of the Legislature were to be held, and the moment the doors were opened the hall was filled. It was known, that the night before, letters missive had been sent in the name of the King to the Senators retained, and to others whom the King had summoned to like manner with them to form the chamber of Peers. The spectators watched with curiosity the individuals who took their seats on the benches reserved for the Senators. The first who appeared was the old Count de Viomenil, formerly chief of the Staff of the army of Conde, and who, though 80 years of age, would still, if necessary, be one of the firmest defenders of the throne and of the country.

The Marquis De Dreux Breze, Grand Master of the Ceremonies, with several assistants, and preceded by 25 Deputies of Departments, received his Majesty at the foot of the staircase of the grand portico. The King having reposed a few moments in his apartment, proceeded to the Hall of Sittings. Six old Dukes and Peers of France opened the procession: these were the Dukes D'Uzes Rohan-Chabot, De Luyres Chevreuse. De Fitzjames, De Montemartrt, and De St. Aignan. Next followed the Marshals of France, Berthier, Oudinot, Ney, Marmont, and Macdonald. After them appeared the Father of French warriors, the Prince of Conde; last of all came the King, preceded by the Dukes of D'Angouleme, Berri, and Orleans. Two

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Princes were abſent, Monſieur from indiſpoſition, and the Duke De Bourbon, inconsolable that he has ceaſed to be a father.

The moment the King appeared he was ſaluted with univerſal acclamations. He croſſed the Hall with dignity, and aſcended his throne ſlightly leaning on the ſhoulder of the Duke de Grammont. The Princes of the Blood were ſeated on benches to the right and left of the throne; the Miniſters, Marſhals, and Great Officers of State below the Throne; and the Peers and Deputies in circular benches in front of it. The aſſembly ſtood up and was uncovered. The King was ſeated and covered, and, by a ſign, invited all to be ſeated; when, in a firm and audible tone, which filled the whole Hall, he delivered the following ſpeech:

"Gentlemen.—When, for the firſt time, I came to this Aſſemby, ſurrounded by the great Bodies of the State, the Repreſentatives of a Nation, which does not ceaſe to give me the moſt touching proofs of its love, I congratulate myſ-lf in having become the diſpenſer of the benefits which Divine Providence deigns to grant to my people.

"I have concluded with Auſtria, Ruſsia, England, and Pruſsia, a Peace, in which their Allies arec ompriſed, that is to ſay, all the Princes of the Chriſtian world. The war was univerſal, the reconciliation is univerſal.

"The rank which France has always occupied amongſt nations has not been transferred to any other, and remains to her undivided. Every thing which other States acquire of ſecurity, equally increaſes her own, and conſequently adds to her real power. What ſhe does not preſerve of her conqueſts, ought not to be considered as any retrenchment of her real ſtrength.

"The glory of the French arms has received no ſtain: the monuments of their valour ſubſiſt, and the maſter-works of art belong to us by rights more ſteady and ſacred than the rights of victory.

"The ports of commerce, ſo long ſhut, are about to be free; the markets of France will be no longer open only to the productions of her own ſoil and induſtry. Thoſe which habit has made a want, or which are neceſſary to the arts ſhe exerciſes, will be furniſhed to her by the poſſeſſions ſhe recovers. She will be no longer reduced to the want of them, or to the procuring them on ruinous conditions. Our manufactures will re-flouriſh, our maritime towns revive, and every thing promiſes us that a long calm without, and durable felicity within, will be the happy fruits of peace.

"One painful recollection, however, diſturbs my joy. I was born, I had hoped, to have remained my whole life the moſt faithful ſubject of the beſt of Kings—yet to-day I occupy his place! At leaſt, however, he is not all dead—he lives again in that will, which he deſtined for the inſtruction of the auguſt and unhappy infant whom I have ſucceeded! It is with my eyes fixed upon that immortal work, penetrated with the ſentiments that dictated it—guided by the experience, and ſeconded by the counſels of ſeveral among you, that I have drawn up the conſtitutional charter which you will hear read, and which fixes upon ſolid baſes the proſperity of the State.

The Hall reſounded with univerſal applauſe.

It would be difficult to deſcribe the profound emotion, the ſentiment of tenderneſs and gratitude, with which the ſpeech of the King was heard, or to give a juſt idea of the paternal accent and affecting ſenſibility with which it was delivered. Reiterated acclamations, and new ſhouts of "Vive le Roi!" burſt forth on every side.

After the Speech, the Chancellor having, on his knees, taken the commands of the King, explained, by a ſeries of reaſoning full of force, the motives of the Conſtitution, which conſiſts of the following articles:—

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF THE FRENCHr

Arts. 2, 3, declare all Frenchmen of whatever rank or title equal in the eye of the law, equally admiſsible to civil and military employment and contributing without diſtinction in proportion to their property to the burthens of the State.—Art. 4, guarantees perſonal liberty, ſo that no one be proſecuted or arreſted but according to law.—Arts. 5, and 6, declare the Catholic religion the religion of the State: but that every one ſhall profeſs his faith with equal freedom, and be protected in its exerciſe. By Art. 7, the miniſters of the Catholic and other Chriſtian modes of worſhip alone receive their ſtipends from the royal treaſury.—Art. 8. The French are entitled to publiſh and print their opinions, while conforming to the laws which will repreſs abuſes of this liberty.—Art. 9, declares all property inviolable, that called national not excepted.—Art. 11, prohibits all enquiry into opinions or votes delivered before the Reſtoration.—By Art. 12, the Conſcription is aboliſhed.

FORMS OF THE KINGS GOVERNMENT.

Art. 18. The perſon of the King is ſacred and inviolable. His Miniſters are reſponsible. Art. 14. He is ſupreme head of the State; commands the ſea and land forces: makes treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce; appoints to all public employments.—Art. 15. The Legiſlative Power is exerciſed collectively by the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies of Departments.—By Arts. 16, and 17, the King propoſes laws, either to the Peers or Deputies: but tax bills muſt firſt be propoſed to the Deputies. Every law to be diſcuſſed freely and decided by the vote.—By Art. 19 and 20, the Chambers are entitled to requeſt the King to propoſe a law on any ſubject whatever, and to ſuggeſt what it ſhould contain. This requeſt muſt have been diſcuſſed in Secret Committee, and is not to be ſent from the one chamber to the other, till after an interval of ten days.—Art. 21. If the propoſition is adopted by the other chamber it ſhall be tranſmitted to the King, if rejected, it cannot be reintroduced in the ſame Seſsion.—Art. 22. The King alone ſanctions and promulgates laws.—Art. 28. The Civil Liſt to be fixed for the reign, by the firſt Legiſlature aſſembled after the acceſsion of the King.

OF THE CHAMBER OF PEERS.

Arts. 24 and 25, declare this chamber an eſſential part of the Legiſlature, to be convoked and cloſed at the ſame time as that of the Deputies.—Art. 27. The King nominates the Peers; their number is unlimited; they may be nominated for life, or rendered he reditary, as the King pleaſes.—Art. 28, Peers enter the chamber at the age of 29, and have a deliberative voice at that of 30. By Arts. 29 and 30, the Chancellor preſides in the Senate, and the Princes of the Blood are always Peers by right of birth.—Art. 32. All the deliberations of the Chamber of Peers are ſecret.—Art. 33. The Chamber of Peers takes cogniſance of the crimes of high treaſon and offenſes againſt the State. Peers only to be judged by their Peers.

OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES OF DEPARTMENTS.

Art. 33. This Chamber to be compoſed of Deputies choſen by the Electoral Colleges, whoſe organization ſhall be determined by law. Arts. 36, and 37. Every department to have the ſame number of deputies as at preſent, the deputies to be choſen for five years, and the chamber to be renewed annually, by a fifth. Art. 38. No deputy can be admitted into the chamber, unleſs he be 40 years of age and pay direct taxes to the amount of 1000 francs. By Art. 40, the Electors of the deputies muſt pay direct taxes to the amount of 300 francs and be at leaſt 30 years of age. By Art. 41, the preſidents of the electoral Colleges are to be nominated by the King.—By Art. 43, the King appoints the President of the chamber of Deputies, from a liſt of five Members preſented by the Chamber.—Art. 44. The Sittings of the Chamber are public; but the demand of five Members is ſufficient for forming it into a ſecret Committee.—Art. 45. The Chamber divides itſelf into bureaux to diſcuſs the projets which have been preſented to it on the part of the King.—Art. 46. No amendment can be made in a law, unleſs propoſed in Committee by the King, and unleſs tranſmitted to and diſcuſsed in the bureaux.—Art. 47 and 48. The Chamber of Deputies receives all propoſitions for taxes; and no tax can be impoſed or levied unleſs aſſented to by the two Chambers, and ſanctioned by the King.—Art. 49. The land-tax is voted only for a year; the indirect taxes may be voted for ſeveral years.—Art. 50. The King every year convokes the two chambers; he prorogues them, and may diſſolve that of the Deputies; but in this caſe, he muſt convoke a new one within the ſpace of three months.—Art. 51. No perſonal reſtraint ſhall be laid upon any member of the Houſe during the ſeſsion, or within ſix weeks before and after it,—Art. 52. No member of the Houſe can, during the ſeſsion, be proſecuted or arreſted for criminal matters, till the Houſe has permitted his proſecution.—Art. 53. All petitions to either Houſe muſt be preſented in writing.

OF THE MINISTERS.

Art. 54. The Miniſters may be members of the chamber of Peers or of that of Deputies. They have, moreover, a right to admiſsion into either Houſe, and muſt be heard whenever they desire it.—Art. 55.—The chamber of Deputies has a right to impeach the Miniſters, before the Peers, which alone are competent to try them. Art. 56. They cannot be accuſed, except for high treaſon or peculation.

OF THE JUDICIAL ORDER.

Art. 57. All juſtice emanates from the King: it is adminiſtered in his name by judges, whom he nominates and appoints.—Art. 58. The Judges nominated by the King can not be removed.—Art. 59. The ordinary courts and tribunals actually exiſting are retained.—Art. 60. The preſent inſtitution of the judges of Commerce is preſerved.—Art. 61. The office of Juſtice of the Peace is likewiſe retained. The Juſtices of the Peace, though nominated by the King, are removable.—Art. 62. No man can be taken out of the hands of his natural judges.—Art. 63. There cannot of courſe, be created any Extraordinary Commiſsions and Tribunals.—Art. 64. The pleadings in criminal matters may be publiſhed, unleſs their publicity be dangerous to good order and morals; and in this caſe the tribunal ſhall declare it by a judgment.—Art. 65. The inſtitution of juries is retained.—Art. 66. The penalty of the confiſcation of property is aboliſhed, and cannot be re-eſtabliſhed.—Art. 67. The King has the right of pardon, and that of commuting puniſhments.—Art. 68. The civil code and the laws actually exiſting, not contrary to the preſent charter, remain in force till they ſhall be legally aboliſhed.

PARTICULAR RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE.

Art. 69. The military in active ſervice, the officers, and ſoldiers who have retired, the widows, officers, and ſoldiers penſioned, ſhall retain their ranks, honours, and penſions.—Art. 70. The public debt is guaranteed; all kinds of engagements contracted by the State, with its creditors, are inviolable.—Art. 71. The ancient Nobility reſume their titles; the new retain their's. The King creates Nobles at pleaſure, but he confers on them only ranks and honours, without any exemption from the charges and duties of ſociety.—Art. 72. The Legion of Honour is maintained. The King will fix its interior regulations and decorations.—Art. 73. Colonies ſhall be governed by particular laws and regulations.—Art. 74. The King and his ſucceſſors ſhall ſwear at the ceremony of their anointment to the faithful obſervance of the preſent conſtitutional Charter.

TEMPORARY ARTICLES.

Art. 75. The Deputies of the Departments of France, who sat in the Legislative Body at the time of the last adjournment, shall continue to sit in the House of Deputies till they are replaced.—Art. 76. The first renewal of one-fifth of the House of Deputies shall take place, at the latest, in the year 1816, according to the order fixed between the classes.

After these proceedings, his Majesty rose amidst repeated acclamations, and returned to the Thuilleries: The two houses then repaired to their respective chambers, and both of them voted addresses of thanks to his Majesty.

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